THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Tuesday, the 29th January 1929.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E., Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. W. E.
Davis, Mr. J. A.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
James, Mr. F. E.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. Alladi.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Maharaja of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E., Capt. Sir The.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. Mrs. S. (Deputy President).
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Smith, Mr. W. E.

PRESENT:—*cont.*

Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Uppi Sahib, Mr. K.
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Kallikota.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Singampatti.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Industries

Appointment of the Director of Industries.

* 1098 *Q.*—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the question of appointing an officer with technical knowledge to the post of the Director of Industries has been considered by the Government and if so, what its decision is;

(*b*) why the Government have not carried out the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission in regard to this matter; and

(*c*) whether the Government have thought about the desirability of appointing a Committee to ascertain and report on the progress of work in each of the several sections of the Department of Industries before closing down any of the institutions connected therewith?

A.—(*a*) Yes. The Government have decided to give due consideration to the feasibility of appointing such an officer when a suitable opportunity occurs.

(*b*) It is their recommendation that is kept in view in making selections for the post.

(*c*) The Government see no need at present to adopt the procedure suggested.

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI:—"May I know, Sir, with reference to the answer to clause (*a*) whether any attempt has been made to secure an officer for the post and with what results?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Every attempt will be made."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government propose to get for the place of the Deputy Director of Industries also a technical man?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"That is not a matter under consideration, now Sir."

29th January 1929]

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know, Sir, which are the sections which are likely to be closed by the Director of Industries or by the Industries Department ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Nothing has yet been settled."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I ask, Sir, whether if that has not been decided as yet, he will be pleased to consult public opinion, particularly, the opinion of the Council with regard to the closure of such sections ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" That is a matter yet under the consideration of Government. We have had several committees and conferences and the Government have not yet come to any conclusions. Their recommendations are being considered by Government now."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" In view of the fact that the Industrial Commission has recommended the appointment of a gentleman with technical knowledge and also this House has insisted time and again to appoint an Indian, technically qualified, may I know how long since Government have been considering the necessity of putting in a man with technical qualifications, instead of keeping it for officials as a stop-gap ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" As I have already said there was no occasion for us to think of the matter. When the present incumbent vacates his office, the whole question will be considered in all its aspects."

Enquiry into the condition of the textile industry in the Presidency.

* 1099 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) (1) whether Government have appointed a Committee to enquire into the present condition and the future of the textile industry in this Presidency and if so, who its members are and what the points are on which enquiry is to be made ; (2) under what authority, how and from what source the expenses are to be met ;

(b) whether the Committee includes representatives of the Spinners and Weavers' Associations and Sangams, which have experience of the industries, and if not, why not ;

(c) how many meetings of the Committee have been held, and where ;

(d) what the results of the deliberations are ; and

(e) what measures Government have decided or propose to take for promoting the textile industry ?

A.—(a) No Committee with any definite terms of reference has been appointed. The hon. Minister has however convened a Conference of the following hon. Members of the Legislative Council and non-official gentlemen with a view to consulting them on the working of the Textile section and consider the line of future progress and development :—

(1) M.R.Ry. N. Sivaraj Avargal, M.L.C.
(2) ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi Avargal, M.L.C.
(3) ,, C. Gopala Menon Avargal, M.L.C.

(4) M.R.Ry. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, M.L.C.
(5) ,, P. T. Kumaraswami Chettiyar Avargal.
(6) Mr. Leslie Coles.
(7) Mr. G. Brunschweiller.
(8) Hajee Abdur Raheem Sahib Bahadur.

The expenses of the committee will comprise the travelling allowance of the mufassal gentlemen attending the meetings of the Conference and they are not expected to exceed Rs. 350. The amount will be met from savings in the Industries Budget.

(*b*) None of the gentlemen appear to be directly connected with any association or sangam, but they have been chosen as being likely to give helpful advice to Government. Mr. P. T. Kumaraswami Chettiyar however belongs to the weaver community and takes a great interest in weavers' associations.

(*c*) Two—in the Fort St George.

(*d*) The deliberations have not yet been concluded.

(*e*) These will be formulated after the Conference concludes its sittings.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know, Sir, whether since the reply was sent to the Council office, any recommendations of the Committee have been received by Government ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Some suggestions have been received from the non-official Members who were members of the conference."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether all the recommendations have been received or not ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I don't think any more recommendations will come."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I ask the hon. Minister what action the Government have taken on those recommendations ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" They are now under the consideration of Government."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Are the Government consulting the Director of Industries and other expert officers in connexion with these recommendations ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The Director of Industries has been consulted."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, if this conference considered the question relating to hand-spinning and, if they have not considered the question, whether they would consider it at all ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" They have considered the question of hand-loom industry."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I am asking about hand-spinning."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Hand-spinning also, Sir."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" What was it that they considered in that connexion ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir "

29th January 1929]

Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu :—" Will the Government be pleased to publish the recommendations of the conference ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" That will be considered."

Mr. A. B. Shetty :—" May I know whether the conference have recommended that the Textile Expert should be made a Deputy Director ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar :—" I believe it is one of the recommendations, Sir."

Publication of bulletins by the Industries Department.

* 1100-A *Q.*—Mr. J. A. Saldanha : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Department of Industries is publishing any bulletins ;

(*b*) if so, whether Government will be pleased to place them before the Council ;

(*c*) whether there is any proposal to place them at the disposal of the public ; and if not, why not ; and

(*d*) whether the Government will be pleased to supply them to such members of the Legislative Council as may want them or place them in the Legislative Council Library ; and if not, why not ?

A.—(*a*) Yes. The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 265 asked by him at the meeting held on the 8th September 1928 which contains a list of the bulletins issued by the Industries Department.

(*b*) & (*d*) A set of the bulletins issued by the department and which are at present in stock is placed in the Legislative Council Library. The Director of Industries has been requested to send regularly to the Library in future copies of bulletins that may be issued hereafter.

(*c*) They are already available for sale at the Government Press.

Agricultural and Industrial Bulletins issued by the Government.

* 1100-B *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any journals, leaflets, or bulletins are being issued by the Government embodying the results of experiments and research work carried on in agriculture, fisheries and industries ; and

(*b*) if not, whether they have any intention of doing so in the near future ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 265 on the 8th September 1928.

Public Works

Allotment of portions in official residences for the reception of visitors.

* 1101-A *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the report called for from the Chief Engineer (General, Roads and Buildings) regarding the list of the residences of officers in which portions have had to be set aside by the officers concerned for the reception of the official and non-official visitors visiting them on business and in respect of which consequently a portion of the capital cost has had to be written off, has been received and if so, what it is ?

[29th January 1929

A.—The Collector's residence at Chatrapur (Ganjam district) is the only building of the kind referred to.

Addition of sanitary and other fittings to official residences.

*1101-B Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the particulars called for from the Chief Engineer with reference to question No. 268 answered on 8th September 1928 regarding the addition of sanitary and other fittings to official residences have been received; and

(*b*) if so whether the same will be placed on the Council table?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) A statement [a] is placed on the table.

Veterinary

Prevalence of rinderpest among cattle in Kurnool district.

*1102 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state talukwar in the district of Kurnool—

(*a*) the number of cases of rinderpest amongst cattle during the current year;

(*b*) the names of villages worst affected;

(*c*) the measures taken to combat the disease;

(*d*) the number of mortality amongst cattle;

(*e*) what steps are being taken to help the poor ryots to replace the loss of cattle;

(*f*) whether any amount is being distributed to the ryots in the form of loans; and

(*g*) if so, what are the amounts earmarked for such distribution and what are the conditions under which such amounts are being lent?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) A statement [b] furnishing the information available is appended.

(*e*) & (*f*) Loans under the ordinary rules will be given in deserving cases if the ryots apply for them. The Government understand that no applications for loans were received from the ryots of the affected villages.

(*g*) No amount has been earmarked by Government for distribution in the affected villages, but the Collector has sufficient allotment at his disposal to meet such demands. There are no special conditions under which loans should be distributed to the ryots of the villages affected by rinderpest.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know, with reference to the answer to clause (*g*), what is the amount at the disposal of the Collector?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. C. OBI REDDI:—"May I know what is the rate of interest charged on such loans?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR:—"Notice again, Sir."

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[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 279–283 infra. [b] Printed as Appendix II on page 284 infra.

29th January 1929]

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" In regard to the table that has been given, may I know, Sir, whether the serum-simultaneous method could not have been tried in a large number of cases ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It has been stated that we have been trying the new method."

Appointment of the Superintendent of Hosur Cattle Farm.

*1103 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) when the period of appointment of Mr. Woodford as Superintendent of Hosur Cattle Farm expires and how the vacancy is proposed to be filled up ; and

(b) whether the Government propose to appoint an Indian in the vacancy ?

A.—(a) & (b) Mr. Woodford's period of appointment should normally expire in January 1931. If he is to go away earlier, the Government will secure a substitute by advertising the post and selecting the best candidate available whether Indian or not.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether Mr. Woodford has been offered an appointment elsewhere ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether he has been relieved to take up his new appointment ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" He has already been relieved."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government are going to advertise for the post in India or outside ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Even outside, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know whether even for such small appointments, they have to advertise outside ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I may state that an Indian has been appointed in the place of Mr. Woodford."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I know the name of the Indian ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" His name is Murari Rao Nayudu, an Andhra non-Brahman gentleman. He has undergone training in England."

Grant of subsidy for the maintenance of local breeding bulls.

*1104 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the question of giving subsidy for the maintenance of local breeding bulls as urged by the Landholders' Deputation to His Excellency the Governor at Tanjore last month ?

A.—The Government have recently revised the rules regulating the grant of premia to breeders of bulls; a copy [a] of which is placed on the table. As per the revised rules premia may be granted even for local breeding bulls if they are approved by the Agricultural Department.

Excise

Alleged representation from the Prohibition League, Calicut, regarding reduction of liquor shops.

* 1105-A Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representation from the Prohibition League, Calicut, to the effect that in the Excise Licensing Boards and the Advisory Committees as at present constituted, there is hardly any scope for the representatives of the public to get any proposal for reduction in the number of shops or change of sites carried;

(*b*) if the answer to (*a*) is in the affirmative, whether he will be pleased to place it on the table of the House with the orders of the Government thereon; and

(*c*) whether similar representations have been received from other Temperance organizations in the Presidency?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The representation[b] of the Prohibition League, Malabar, referred to and the order of the Government thereon are laid on the table.

(*c*) No.

Alleged representation from the Prohibition League, Calicut, against the location of an arrack shop.

* 1105-B Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a representation was made by the Prohibition League, Calicut, to the Excise Licensing Board, Calicut, protesting against the location of an arrack shop in a particular locality on the ground that its location violated all the instructions issued by Government in regard to the location of liquor shops;

(*b*) whether the Board did not consider the request favourably simply because the Assistant Commissioner for Excise could not find a better site in the locality;

(*c*) whether the League has appealed to Government against the decision of the Board; and

(*d*) whether he will be pleased to place on the table of the House the representation of the League, their letter to Government and the orders of the Government thereon?

A.—(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The Government have received a representation from the Prohibition League, Malabar, making the allegations referred to in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of the question and have called for a report on the subject.

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[a] Circulated separately. [b] Printed as Appendix III on pages 285–288 infra.

29th January 1929]

Medical

Appointment of Venereal Surgeon in the General Hospital, Madras.

*1106 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to appoint an European doctor from England as Venereal Surgeon in the Madras General Hospital;

(b) whether the appointment has been made, and, if so, who is the person appointed and what are his qualifications and the terms of appointment;

(c) whether any applications were called for in India;

(d) who is the person or body who selected the candidate; and

(e) why the Government did not choose to depute an officer of the Madras Medical Service for special training in England in venereal diseases instead of importing a doctor from England?

A.—(a) & (b) A European Officer, Dr. W. Happer, CH.B., M.D., M.R.C.P., has been appointed as specialist in venereal diseases for the Madras Presidency. A statement showing his qualifications and a copy of G.O. No. 1927, P.H., dated 19th September 1928, containing the terms of his appointment are laid on the table.[a]

(c) Yes.

(d) The selection was made, subject to the approval of this Government, by a Committee composed of

(1) the Assistant Secretary to the High Commissioner for India,

(2) the President of the Medical Board, India Office,

(3) Dr. D. Lees, D.S.O., M.B., F.R.C.S.E., Clinical Officer, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

(e) As the deputation of an officer for special training on the subject would involve the postponement of proper anti-venereal work in the Presidency for about four years, the Government decided to recruit a specialist who will also be able to train men locally for future work.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether applications were invited from qualified men in India?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"Yes, Sir."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Did any private medical practitioner offer his services for honorary appointment in the General Hospital?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"There was no application for honorary appointment for this post."

Appointment of the District Medical Officer, Nilgiris.

*1107 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government contemplate directing the Civil Surgeon of Coonoor to look after the duties of the District Medical Officer, the Nilgiris; and

(b) whether a senior European I.M.S. officer is at present on reserve duty, and if so, why he is not posted to any one of these places?

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on pages 288–290 infra.

[29th January 1929

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) An officer had to be kept on reserve duty for a short time in order to avoid unnecessary transfers. He has since been posted to a sanctioned appointment.

Proposed appointment of Major Anderson in the place of Colonel Bradfield.

* 1108 *Q.*—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government intend posting Major Anderson from Vizagapatam to Madras in place of Colonel Bradfield who is going on short leave?

A.—No.

Public Health

Rural medical relief in Salem, South Arcot and Coimbatore districts.

* 1109 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any comprehensive scheme of rural medical relief now under the consideration of the Government and, if so, since how long the same has been under consideration and when the Government expect it to be brought into effect;

(*b*) whether any of the local boards in the districts of Salem, Coimbatore and South Arcot have undertaken any scheme to afford extensive medical relief to the rural population within their local areas and, if so, which are the local boards and what are their schemes;

(*c*) whether any and, if so, what steps have been taken hitherto by the Government to provide adequate medical relief to the "gosha nashin" section of the Muslim community in the districts of South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris; and

(*d*) how many gosha hospitals and dispensaries have been established in the aforesaid four districts (1) by the Government, (2) by the local boards and municipal bodies and what is the expenditure incurred by each authority under the said head, during each of the past ten years?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

(*c*) The Government do not make separate provision for medical aid to the different sections of the community. Such provision as has been made is intended for the benefit of the men, women and children of all communities who wish to avail themselves of it.

(*d*) Hospitals for women and children have been established at the following places in the districts mentioned:—

District.	Places where hospitals for women and children have been established.	
	Government.	Local Fund or Municipal.
South Arcot	...	Cuddalore New Town.
Salem	Salem ...	...
Coimbatore	Tiruppur.	Dharapuram. Pollachi. Udamalpet.
The Nilgiris	...	...

29th January 1929]

The hon. Member is referred to the annual returns of civil hospitals and dispensaries for information regarding the expenditure incurred on these institutions during the past ten years.

Water-supply, etc., in Kamalapuram village.

*1110. *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of births and deaths respectively in the union village of Kamalapuram, Hospet taluk, Bellary district, in the calendar year 1927 and between January and August in 1928 and the reasons for the high mortality, if any ;

(*b*) whether the existing step-wells are fruitful sources of guinea worm, etc. ;

(*c*) whether in the past there was a proposal to give a protected water-supply to the union, and if so, when and why it has not yet been begun ;

(*d*) (i) what is the distance of Humpi from Kamalapuram ;

(ii) whether a big festival takes place at Humpi every year ;

(iii) what is the average number of visitors to Humpi every year ;

(*e*) whether a portion of the village of Kamalapuram is situated close to the waterspread area of the village tank and whether the inhabitants thereof are willing to build houses on a new site and remove themselves to that place if they are helped financially to a very small extent ; and

(*f*) whether the Government or the Board have decided to give them any help and, if so, to what extent?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The report [a] of the District Health Officer, Bellary, dated 9th November 1928, is laid on the table.

(*c*) A scheme for the installation of a protected water-supply in the union at an estimated cost of Rs. 18,500 was abandoned in 1916 as the union board was unable to finance it. In March 1917, the Sanitary Engineer sanctioned a minor sanitary work at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,750 and forwarded it to the district board for execution by the District Board Engineer. The President, District Board, Bellary, reports that the contractor who was entrusted with the work died of plague in 1917, that early in 1918 the work was entrusted to his son but that before he could carry out the work to an appreciable extent he became bankrupt and that the work was stopped. Meanwhile the price of materials rose and it was estimated that the revised estimate would amount to about Rs. 20,000. The President also reports that the scheme was given up as the union board could not finance it.

(*d*) (i) $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

(ii) Yes.

(iii) About 20,000.

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[a] Printed as Appendix V on pages 291–293 infra.

[29th January 1929

(e) The answer to the first part is in the affirmative. As regards the second part the President, Taluk Board, Hospet, and the President, District Board, Bellary, report that the inhabitants are not willing to move to a new site.

(f) In view of the answer to clause (e) the question of giving help does not arise.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"In view of the financial inability of the union board, will the Government help the union to have protected water-supply ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Government do not propose to make out a special case for Kamalapuram."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"As the scheme has been under the consideration of Government for so many years, is it not enough ground for the Government to go to the help of the union, especially as the union is not able to finance the scheme ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"In this connexion I may say that there are many other places like Kamalapuram which call for consideration."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know, Sir, whether the union had agreed to the levy of a maximum cess ?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I do not know."

Government aid to Health and Welfare Associations.

*1111 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased—

(i) to state what patronage by way of pecuniary aid or accommodation in hospitals Government have extended or propose to extend to Health and Welfare Associations ; and

(ii) to place before the Council any orders passed by Government on the subject ?

A.—(i) The following grants have been sanctioned :—

Name of association.	Grant sanctioned.	Year in which sanctioned.
	RS.	
The South Indian Health and Welfare Association ...	25,000	1920
The Madras Health Council ...	3,000	1924
Do. ...	3,000	1924
Do. ...	8,000	1925
Do. ...	5,000	1926

The following cases are under the consideration of the Government :—

	RS.	
1. The Health and Welfare Association, Tellicherry.	2,000	For the construction of a maternity ward.

	Rs.	
2. The Health Week Maternity Ward Committee, Arkonam.	4,000	For the construction of a maternity ward.
3. District Health Association, Trichinopoly.	24,000	For the construction of a building.

The Government have not generally provided any special accommodation in hospitals for Health and Welfare Associations.

(ii) The following Government Orders [a] are placed on the table :—

(1) G.O. No. 297, Finance, dated 26th March 1920,
(2) G.O. No. 25, P.H., dated 4th January 1924,
(3) G.O. No. 1848, P.H., dated 11th December 1924,
(4) G.O. No. 930, P.H., dated 4th May 1925,
(5) G.O. No. 1607, P.H., dated 5th August 1925, and
(6) G.O. No. 457, P.H., dated 18th March 1926.

Registration

Appointments to the selection grade in the Registration department.

*1112-A Q.—Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of appointments made to the selection grade in the Registration department after G.O. No. 82, Law (Registration), dated 20th April 1928 ;

(b) whether any, and if so how many, of these appointments were made overlooking the claims of senior men in office ; and

(c) the reason why the claims of such senior men were overlooked ?

A.—(a) Thirty.

(b) & (c) Nobody's claims were overlooked.

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Will the hon. the Minister tell us how many of the appointments referred to in clause (b) were made over the heads of senior men ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" A table of the appointments was laid on the table of the House and a reference to it will show what it is."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I ask, whether it is not a fact that certain officers who were acting as District Registrars were superseded ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I may say that nobody has been superseded."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" May I know if any of these men were found disqualified for that office and were superseded ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Certain persons were found disqualified and they were superseded."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Certain members might have been disqualified, but may I know whether any person who was not disqualified was superseded ? Was it only on the question of merit that these appointments were made ? "

[a] Printed as Appendix VI on pages 293–298 infra.

[29th January 1929

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The answer shows that all the considerations were taken into account."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Did communal considerations influence in the matter of making such appointments ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Yes, that was the only thing that was discussed during the adjournment motion."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" Sir, so, it was not on the question of merit alone."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The answer shows that it was not on that alone."

Proceedings of the Inspector-General of Registration regarding appointments in his department.

*1112-B Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Inspector-General of Registration has issued proceedings stating that promotions as well as appointments in his department will be governed by communal considerations, and that the communities will be given preference in the order in which they are placed in a list issued by him ; and

(b) if so, whether Government will be pleased to place it on the Council table ?

A.—(a) & (b) A copy[a] of the proceedings issued by the Inspector-General is laid on the table.

Mr. K. R KARANT :—" May I ask whether initial recruitment is to the selection grade or any other grade ?

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" May I know to what clause of the answer the question refers."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" With reference to the answer to (b), I wish to know whether initial recruitment is to the selection grade or any other ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The copy laid on the table relates to the Registration Service and not to the Subordinate Registration Service."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I submit, Sir, that the copy placed on the table refers to initial recruitment ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" The copy refers to the initial recruitment to the Registration Service, but the selection grade is in Subordinate Registration Service."

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[a] Printed as Appendix VII on pages 299–300 infra.

Appointments to the selection grade in the Registration department.

* 1112-C Q.—Mr. K. R. Karant : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether in making appointments to the post of sub-registrars in the selection grade recently created the system of communal rotation according to the proceedings recently issued by the Inspector-General of Registration has been followed ; and

(*b*) what is the maximum service put in by any of the persons in the upper grade of sub-registrars who have been superseded by this system and the minimum service put in by any of the persons appointed to the selection grade?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No sub-registrar who has been found fit had been superseded by this system. The minimum service put in by an officer appointed to the selection grade was 3 years and 5 months on 1st April 1928. This officer is a Muhammadan who was appointed to the upper grade of sub-registrar by direct recruitment in 1924 under the scheme of direct recruitment then in vogue.

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" May I ask, Sir, with reference to the answer to (*b*) whether there is any sub-registrar who was found fit to act more than once as district registrar but who has not been appointed to the selection grade ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" Notice, Sir."

Appointments to the selection grade in the Registration department.

* 1112-D Q.—Mr. K. R. Karant : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased (i) to place on the table of the House a list of Sub-Registrars appointed to the selection grade with their length of service, their original place in the list of Sub-Registrars and the communities to which they belong ; and (ii) to state—

(*a*) how many Brahmans have been superseded by the operation of the rule of " communal rotation " ;

(*b*) whether there is any other reason for their supersession except that they belong to the Brahman community ;

(*c*) whether any of the non-Brahmans or members of other communities who have superseded their Brahman seniors applied for special promotion over the heads of their seniors ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that in some districts Sub-Registrars working under acting District Registrars or Sub-Registrars who were junior to joint Sub-Registrars have now become their seniors ;

(*e*) whether Government will place a list of all such cases on the Council table ; and

(*f*) whether Government are aware of the dissatisfaction, despair, and indiscipline prevailing in the whole service?

A.—(i) Please see answer to question No. 657-A answered on 26th November 1928.

(ii) (*a*) None.

[29th January 1929

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

(e) This does not arise.

(f) The Government have no reason to think that there is dissatisfaction, despair and indiscipline in the service.

Issue of the rule of "Communal rotation in the Registration department."

*1112-E Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the rule of "communal rotation" was issued by the Inspector-General of Registration in consultation with him (the Minister);

(b) whether the rule was a decision of the entire Cabinet or only of the Minister or of the Transferred Half or of the Governor acting with the Ministers; and

(c) what is the advice tendered by the Minister to His Excellency the Governor on the matter?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government Order referred to was issued by the Government.

Promotion of sub-registrars to the selection grade.

*1112-F Q.—Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether about thirty sub-registrars have been promoted recently to the selection grade;

(b) how many of those so promoted satisfy the test of seniority;

(c) how many senior sub-registrars have been superseded by juniors being promoted over them, and on what grounds they have been superseded;

(d) whether at the time of these promotions to the selection grade there were about thirty joint sub-registrars attached to District Registrars' offices assisting the District Registrars in their administrative work in addition to the discharge of their duty as sub-registrars, and whether they had been selected for their posts as such joint sub-registrars on grounds of their seniority and approved merit; and

(e) how many of such joint sub-registrars have now been superseded by junior sub-registrars being promoted over them and why they have been superseded?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The selection was made with reference to seniority, efficiency and community. Persons who were considered unfit have been superseded.

(d) Yes.

(e) There have been no supersession.

Corporation

Nomination of Mr. O. Thanikachalam Chettiyar to the Madras Corporation.

*1113-A Q.—Mr. P. BHAKTHAVATSULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the term of Diwan Bahadur O. Thanikachalam Chettiyar ceases as a nominated member of the Madras Corporation; if so, when;

29th January 1929]

(*b*) whether the Government propose to re-nominate the same gentleman and if so, why;

(*c*) whether the Government are aware of the public criticism in the press and platforms in Madras when he was nominated soon after his defeat in the open election; and

(*d*) whether Government propose to consider the claims of the minority classes in filling up this vacancy?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The term of M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur O. Thanikachalam Chettiyar as nominated member of the Madras Corporation expired on 24th November 1928 and Government have in the interests of the municipal administration re-nominated him.

(*c*) Yes, but the relevance of such criticism to this gentleman's re-nomination three years later is not apparent.

(*d*) Does not arise, the vacancy having already been filled.

Nomination of Mr. O. Thanickachalam Chettiyar to the Madras Corporation.

* 1113-B Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Mr. O. Thanikachalam Chettiyar has been nominated again as a member of the Madras Corporation;

(*b*) whether the Government are aware of the public criticisms levelled against the nomination of Mr. O. Thanikachalam Chettiyar last time; and

(*c*) why the claims of members of the Viswakarma community in the city were ignored in the matter of the present nomination?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 1113-A.

(*c*) It was considered that the nomination of Diwan Bahadur Thanikachalam Chettiyar was in the public interest.

Nomination of Mr. O. Thanikachalam Chettiyar to the Madras Corporation.

* 1113-C Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the reasons why he nominated Diwan Bahadur O. Thanikachalam Chettiyar to the Council of the Madras Corporation;

(*b*) whether the Government are aware that Mr. Thanikachalam Chettiyar stood for election in 1925 and was defeated; and

(*c*) whether the Minister has any policy with regard to the nomination of defeated candidates to elective bodies, and, if so, what that policy is?

A.—(*a*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1113-A.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The policy is to nominate candidates defeated at elections only in exceptional cases. The same objection does not apply to re-nominations.

Education

Action taken on the report of the Indian Delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council.

*1114 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the educational recommendations made in the report of the Indian Delegation of the British Social Hygiene Council have been considered by Government ; and

(*b*) if so, whether any action has been taken in the matter ?

A.—The Government have not considered it necessary at present to grant scholarships to men and women teachers to enable them to undergo a year's qualifying course on Social Hygiene at one of the English Universities. The remaining recommendations are under the consideration of Government.

Number of students from the Government Training College, Rajahmundry, who were declared eligible for University course of study.

*1115 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that out of the 95 pupils sent by the Government Training College, Rajahmundry, for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination last year only 33 were declared eligible for University courses of study ;

(*b*) whether any pupils were detained ; if so, how many ;

(*c*) what the cause for this low percentage of passes is—whether defective teaching or stiffness of the examiners or papers set up or something else ;

(*d*) whether the Government propose to do anything to remedy this hardship ; and

(*e*) what the results produced by each of the other institutions in the province which sent up pupils last year for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination are ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*), (*c*) & (*e*) The Government have no information.

(*d*) In the current year the results in the Public examination have shown marked improvement. Of the 93 candidates presented for the examination 47 were declared eligible for University courses.

Expenditure on the Municipal High School, Rajahmundry.

*1116 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the Municipal High School, Rajahmundry, was started ;

(*b*) what is the total amount of money spent by the Council up till last year on account of losses sustained by the school ; and

(*c*) what portion of it was paid by the Government ?

29th January 1929]

A.—(a) The High School was started in July 1917.

(b) Rs. 35,217.

(c) The total subsidy paid towards the maintenance of the school from 1917-18 to 1927-28 was Rs. 4,727.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government pay any proportion of the losses incurred by the municipality?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"There is no question of proportion."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"May I know on what principle the subsidy is paid?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The amount of subsidy was settled on a three-year basis and on that basis it is being paid."

Teaching of horticulture in Government and local board schools.

* 1117 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether horticulture is taught in any of the schools under the management of the Government and local bodies;

(b) if so, in which of the schools; and

(c) if the information is not available whether the Government will call for the same?

A.—So far as the Government are aware horticulture is taught as a subject of manual training in the Government Training School for masters, Mangalore and in the Municipal High School, Ootacamund. It is also understood that some secondary schools have gardens which are used in connexion with the teaching of elementary science.

Agricultural instruction in elementary and secondary schools.

* 1118 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report of the Committee appointed by the Director of Public Instruction to work out detailed proposals for the teaching of elementary agriculture in select higher elementary and secondary schools has now been received;

(b) whether the same will be placed on the Council table; and

(c) what action, if any, the Government propose to take in the matter?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The report of the Committee has not yet been received.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know from the hon. the Minister, when the report was called for?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Which report?"

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"The report referred to in the answer."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Which clause of the answer?"

[29th January 1929

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" To all the 3 clauses of the question the answer is that 'The report of the Committee has not yet been received'."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The Committee has not as yet submitted its report."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" How long ago was it that the report was asked for on the subject ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Eighteen months ago."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know how long it will take to get the report ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" One of the members of the Committee was taken away on deputation by the Government of India, and another member has been appointed in his place, and the Committee is considering the question."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Does the appointment go by office or by name ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The appointment was of Mr. Statham by name."

Establishment of a Technological College at Vizagapatam.

*1119 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the action taken by the Government on the unanimous resolution of the Andhra University Senate recommending the establishment of a Technological College at Vizagapatam immediately ;

(b) whether the Government propose to establish one ; and

(c) if so, when ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) It is not proposed to take any action immediately on the Senate's resolution. The schemes relating to the establishment of a Teachers' college, an Honours college in Arts and Science and a Science Institute are first to be taken up and the other schemes of development are to be deferred for the present.

Proposals for converting the Commercial and Engineering schools at Vizagapatam into Colleges.

*1120 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any proposals for converting the Engineering school and Commercial school at Vizagapatam into Colleges ; and

(b) if so, when the Government propose to do so ?

A.—(a) & (b) No such proposals are now under the consideration of Government.

Provision for funds to the Andhra University in the ensuing budget.

*1121 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU: Will the hon the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government intend to make provision for funds to the Andhra University in the ensuing budget; and

(b) if so, how much and for what purposes?

A.—The question is under consideration.

Libraries and Museums

Appointment of the Librarian and the Assistant Librarian in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.

*1122-A Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned the appointment of two Honours Graduates as Librarian and Assistant Librarian in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library;

(b) if so, the date of the order and the salary sanctioned;

(c) whether the order has been given effect to; and

(d) if the answer to (c) be in the negative, the reasons for the same and when the Government intend to give effect to the order?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The revised scales of pay were sanctioned on 2nd April 1927. They are—
Librarian, Rs. 125—5—175.
Assistant Librarian, Rs. 85—4—125.

(c) No.

(d) It has not yet been found possible to provide the present librarian and the assistant librarian with suitable posts elsewhere.

Proposed presentation of the Telugu manuscripts in the Oriental Manuscripts Library to the Andhra University.

*1122-B Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government intend to present the Telugu manuscripts in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library to the Andhra University;

(b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, the reasons for the decision of the Government;

(c) whether the Andhra University have originally applied to the Government for the presentation of the books;

(d) whether the Government are aware of the agitation of the public in the press against the transference of the books;

(e) whether the Government consulted the Advisory Committee of the Oriental Manuscripts Library regarding the transference and if so, what their opinion on the matter is; and

(f) whether the Government propose to reconsider their decision?

A.—(a) & (b) No.

(c) No.

(d) The Government have perused some articles on the subject in the newspapers.

[29th January 1929

(e) There was no necessity to do so.
(f) Does not arise.

Free supply of copies of copper-plate inscriptions in the Government Museum.

* 1123 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that, till recently, the Government have been supplying scholars, on requisition, copies of copper-plate and stone inscriptions, in the Government Museum, free of cost;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Superintendent of the Government Museum has been demanding, for sometime past, eight annas per page for copying the copper-plate inscriptions, and one rupee for a square foot for copying the stone inscriptions; and

(c) whether the Government propose to direct the Superintendent of the Museum to supply copies free of any cost?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The number of requisitions for copies of inscriptions has increased enormously of late and this has seriously interfered with the work of the Archæological Assistant employed in the Museum. Further, the taking of impressions is very apt to harm the original inscriptions. Facilities are however given to scholars to refer to the original inscriptions and to transcribe them without taking impressions. The Government do not therefore propose to interfere in the matter.

Local Boards

Nominations to taluk boards in North Arcot district.

* 1124 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state, with reference to the answer to question No. 42 answered on 3rd September 1928 regarding nominations to taluk boards in North Arcot district—

(a) whether the report called for has been received from the president of the district board;

(b) how many candidates who stood for elections to the presidentships of local boards in North Arcot district were men who had been nominated by the President, District Board, North Arcot, with their names, and castes, and the number of already existing members belonging to those communities, on these boards;

(c) whether it is a fact that no Christian or Muhammadan was appointed to some boards and if so, why;

(d) whether the Government propose to frame rules reserving powers to Government to cancel such nominations; and

(e) why the Government have not dealt with such cases exemplarily in order that such misconduct may not recur?

29th January 1929]

A.—(*a*) Yes. Three statements[a] are laid on the table showing the vacancies which occurred in the taluk boards in the North Arcot district (*a*) at the end of March 1928 and (*b*) subsequent to 31st March 1928 and the nominations made by the President, District Board, to fill them, and (*c*) the number of members of each caste on the taluk boards previous to these nominations.

(*b*) Two, viz., M.R.Ry. A. Raghavulu Nayudu Garu, President, Taluk Board, Ranipet (Kammavar), and M.R.Ry. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi Avargal, President, Taluk Board, Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board (Reddi). There were already one Kamma and five Reddis respectively on the Ranipet and Tiruvannamalai Taluk Boards.

(*c*) There were Indian Christians and Muhammadans on all the taluk boards.

(*d*) The question of framing rules reserving powers to Government to cancel improper nomination will be considered if the system of nominations is not superseded as proposed in the draft Bill to amend the Local Boards Act, 1920.

(*e*) The attention of the Member is invited to section 9 (4) (*b*) of the Local Boards Act under which the power to appoint members of taluk boards is vested in the President, District Board.

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister how many Muslims there are on the board ? " 11-15 a.m.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Which board ? "

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Any one of these boards."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The question is with regard to taluk boards, and I will have to make an enquiry about that."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is the hon. the Minister satisfied that there is adequate representation of Indian Christians and Muhammadans on these boards ? There is only one I think."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As a matter of fact it was in answer to another question put in this Council some time ago, the Government stated that they were not satisfied with the way in which these nominations are being made to these taluk boards. But as the Local Boards Act stands at present, the Government cannot interfere with the discretion of the district board presidents in making nominations to the taluk boards."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Will the Act be amended to remove this anomaly ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" If the hon. Member has seen the Government Bill he will find that it is proposed to abolish nominations altogether."

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[a] Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 300–303 infra.

[29th January 1929

Nomination of Mr. Kuppuswami Mudali to the Polur Taluk Board.

*1125 Q.—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the principle of nominating defeated candidates to taluk boards has been condemned by the Government and whether circulars to that effect have been issued to all presidents of district boards;

(b) whether one Mr. Kuppuswami Mudali, the ex-President of the Polur Taluk Board, North Arcot district, stood for election to the Polur Taluk Board and was defeated;

(c) whether Polur Taluk Board had been dissolved on account of the scandals and high-handed administration under this same Kuppuswami Mudali and whether a re-election of all members had been ordered by Government;

(d) whether the President, District Board, North Arcot, nominated this same Kuppuswami Mudali to a seat on the reconstituted Taluk Board of Polur in spite of the above facts;

(e) whether it is a fact that members of the District Board, North Arcot, brought a censure motion against the President of that District Board for this scandalous abuse of his power of nomination; and

(f) whether Government will be pleased to call for a report from the District Board President and take suitable action?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Taluk Board was dissolved and reconstituted in 1927 on account of certain irregularities committed by the then President M.R.Ry. M. S. Kuppuswami Mudaliyar.

(d) Yes. The President, District Board, states that the nomination was made in deference to the desire of a majority of the members of the District Board and in view of mahazars and a deputation from the members of the Sengunda community.

(e) A resolution condemning the action of the President, District Board, was tabled by a member who was however absent at the meeting of the District Board.

(f) The Government have received a report from the President, District Board, and do not propose to take any further action.

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar:—"Is the hon. the Minister aware that this Kuppuswami Mudaliyar when he was president of the taluk board mismanaged things so very disgracefully that the report of the inspector of local boards was couched in the strongest language against him?"

The hon. the President:—"It is asking for an opinion."

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar:—"A most damaging report has been made by the inspector of local boards, Sir, and I want to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of that fact."

The hon. the President:—"It is a method of asking for an opinion."

29th January 1929]

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar :—" Is the hon. Minister aware that, even if the Sengundar community has to be satisfied, it is not in the least desirable to nominate this particular person since he has been officially declared to be not only incompetent but one who could bring the administration of a taluk board into contempt ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" As I said in answer to another question, as the Act stands, the Government have no right to interfere with the nominations by the president of a district board. "

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister whether he is aware that the district board president has even recently taken advantage of this fact and has just nominated a defeated candidate as a member ? "

The hon. the President :—" The hon. Member is furnishing very valuable information to Government."

Nominations by the President, District Board, Vizagapatam, to the taluk boards in the district.

* 1126 Q.—Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any principles have been laid down by Government for the guidance of presidents of district boards in nominating members to taluk boards and in making recommendations to Government for filling nominated seats in district boards and, if so, what they are ;

(b) whether any representations were made to Government during the course of this year about any nominations made by the President, Vizagapatam District Board, to the taluk boards in the district and about his recommendations to the Government regarding nominations to district board that they are contrary to the accepted policy of the Government and, if so, what action was taken thereon ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government have nominated to the District Board of Vizagapatam this year a person defeated in the elections to the district board from the taluk board on the recommendation of the president ;

(d) if so, what are the circumstances that necessitated such deviation from their policy ; and

(e) whether the Government were informed by the said president of the fact that the person recommended was defeated in the election to the district board and that he is a nominated member of a taluk board ?

A.—(a) No principles other than those in section 9 (5) of the Madras Local Boards Act have been laid down by Government.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) The person appointed belongs to a backward and minority community.

(e) The President reported that his nominee was defeated in the election to the district board but not that he was a nominated member of the taluk board.

[29th January, 1929

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*a*), the Government say that there are no principles other than those in section 9 (5) of the Act. Are there any principles observed in making these nominations, principles guiding either the Government or the district board presidents ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is difficult to lay down any principle in all these cases."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" With reference to the reply to clause (*b*), the question whether any representations were received by Government in regard to these nominations and what action Government have taken on the matter, I want to know what action has been taken."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The answer to clause (*b*) is ' No ', i.e., that no representation was received."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" With reference to the answer to (*e*), may I ask whether the principle was laid down or observed by the Government that persons who are defeated in the elections should not get into the board by means of nomination, as they have been rejected by the electorate ? Does not the Government think that it is doing injustice to the electorate by nominating a person rejected by it in elections ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" What the Government thinks is a matter of opinion."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" In answer to (*d*) the Government says that the appointed person belongs to a backward and minority community. Was there no other person in the backward and minority communities to be nominated " ?

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The district board president thought that he would represent the backward community better."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know from the hon. the Minister whether there are any rules to the effect that defeated candidates should not be nominated ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There are no such rules."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Are there any rules which prescribe the method by which nominations should be made ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There are no rules of any kind."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Has it been the practice not to nominate a person who is defeated in an election, as he is not trusted by the electorate ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" In practice it is not done. But if adequate reasons are found, they are sometimes nominated."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Is it not made known to the Government that the person who was appointed to represent the backward community was a member for a very long time ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Was not a representation made by the president of the taluk board that the person nominated by the district board president was for about ten years member of the taluk board ? "

29th January 1929]

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not know of any such representation."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—" May I know whether the Government follow any principle in regard to these nominations ? "

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Are there no sections in the Local Boards Act which allow the Government to interfere in cases like this, Sir ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is asking for a legal opinion."

Nomination of Members of the Legislative Council to Municipal Councils and District Boards.

* 1127 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased—

(i) to place before the House an up-to-date statement of the Members of the Legislative Council who have been appointed by Government as Municipal Councillors or as Members of District Boards ; and

(ii) to state—

(a) which of them have been nominated by Government as Presidents of District Boards and when ;

(b) whether any and, if so, what vacancies of such presidents will occur within a year more ; and

(c) whether Government have decided to throw them open for election ?

A.—(i) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 611 regarding appointments of M.L.C.'s to honorary offices. The following appointments of M.L.C.'s to local bodies have since been made by Government :—

(i) M.R.Ry. W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar Avargal, M.L.C., Member and President, District Board, Ramnad.

(ii) M.R.Ry. P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi Avargal, M.L.C., Member, South Arcot District Board.

(iii) M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. D. Appavu Chettiyar Avargal, M.L.C., Member, Salem District Board.

(iv) M.R.Ry. P. Siva Rao Garu, M.L.C., Member, Bellary Municipal Council.

(ii) (a) M.R.Ry. W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar Avargal on 20th October 1928 and Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur on 23rd March 1926.

(b) The Presidentship of the Malabar District Board will fall vacant on 23rd March 1929.

(c) No. The question has not yet been considered.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire what is the criterion followed by the Government in making these nominations, whether it is a sort of party measure or is it based on merit ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There is no question of its being a party measure at all."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know for what reasons Mr. Siva Rao was nominated for the Municipal Council of Bellary ? Were there no Brahmans on it before ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It was because the Government thought that Mr. Siva Rao's presence on the Bellary Municipal Council would be useful."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"May I know if Mr. Siva Rao belongs to the depressed classes?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The hon. Member knows to what class Mr. Siva Rao belongs."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Is it because Mr. Siva Rao voted for the constitution of the Madras Parliamentary Committee that he was nominated?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That was not the reason."

Nomination of Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar as President of the Ramnad District Board.

*1128 Q.—Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Board of Ramnad passed a unanimous resolution that it should be permitted to elect its own President and communicated the resolution to the Government or to His Excellency the Governor;

(b) whether thereafter the Government appointed Mr. W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar, M.L.C., of Pattiveeranpatti, Madura district, as a member and President of the district board, Ramnad;

(c) what were the reasons for Government not giving effect to the said resolution of the district board;

(d) whether the Government considered the propriety of appointing any of the already existing members of the Ramnad District Board as President;

(e) what are the reasons for the appointment of Mr. Soundarapandia Nadar as President in preference to existing members of the Ramnad District Board; and

(f) what is the age, educational qualification and previous standing and experience of Mr. Soundarapandia Nadar as a member or President of any local or municipal body?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) & (e) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to clause (b) of question No. 838 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 29th November 1928.

(d) The Government considered all aspects of the case before coming to a decision.

(f) He was a member of the Nilakkottai Taluk Board in the Madura district. The Government have no information as to his age and educational qualifications.

Construction of the road from Cheruvathoor to Malabar.

*1129 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the request of the South Kanara District Board that the cost of Rs. 72,000 for constructing the 8 miles and odd of the coast road from Cheruvathoor to connect it with Malabar should be met from provincial funds; and

29th January 1929]

(b) whether they propose to grant the required amount and provide for it in the coming budget?

A.—(a) No. The scheme is not yet ready and some details connected with it are under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Utilization of the railway cess collected by district boards.

*1130 Q.—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of railway cess accumulated by each of the district boards which have no railways of their own;

(b) whether any proposals have been called for by the Government from such boards for the utilization of these amounts; and

(c) whether the boards will be permitted to lay any remunerative and well paying feeder or branch railway lines in their jurisdiction?

A.—(a) A statement[a] is appended.

(b) Yes; district boards were asked in 1927 whether they wished to formulate by means of committees or otherwise proposals for the utilization of railway cess accumulations on the construction of new roads and bridges. Almost all the district boards have stated that either proposals for such utilization have been already sanctioned or that they have already formed or are willing to form committees to formulate proposals.

(c) The normal procedure laid down by the Railway Board in the matter of construction of branch and feeder railway lines is the construction by the Government of India or, at its cost by a company, of a branch line which a district board desires to have constructed and is prepared to guarantee.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—"In view of the table furnished, may I ask whether the Government have any proposal before them that some portion of the railway cess accumulation in the Kurnool district should be diverted to the making of the Srisailam Road and if the Government are negotiating on that matter with the district board?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I am afraid I cannot reply to this question at present because I must get information before I can give any definite reply."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"In such a case, the proper reply would be 'Notice'."

Municipal Councils

Nomination of Mr. P. Venugopala Pillai to the Chidambaram Municipal Council.

*1131-A Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons for nominating the out-going Chairman, Mr. P. Venugopala Pillai, as a member of the Chidambaram Municipal Council;

[a] Printed as Appendix IX on page 303 infra.

[29th January 1929

(*b*) the number of members of his community in the said Council;

(*c*) whether in nominating him, due regard was had to the representations of Muhammadans and other minorities ;

(*d*) whether there is any Christian member in the Council ;

(*e*) what particular interests were intended to be served by his nomination ; and

(*f*) whether Collector of South Arcot recommended his nomination and whether he was consulted in the matter ?

A.—(*a*) M.R.Ry. P. Venugopala Pillai was nominated as councillor, Chidambaram Municipal Council, because the Vice-Chairman was deliberately delaying the election for the ward in which M.R.Ry. Venugopala Pillai stood as a candidate in order to prevent the latter, if successful, from standing for re-election as Chairman.

(*b*) Two.

(*c*) & (*e*) As stated in the answer to clause (*a*) the nomination was made for special reasons.

(*d*) No.

(*f*) The Collector was not consulted.

Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar :—"May I ask the Minister whether at the time he nominated Mr. Venugopala Pillai he was aware that he stood for election in three wards and that he was successively defeated in all of them ?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"As I said in the answer he was successfully kept out of another ward by the friends of my hon. Friend on the other side."

Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar :—"I want the Minister to state whether he was aware at the time this gentleman was nominated, he had already stood for election in three wards and was defeated ?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"Notice."

Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar :—"With reference to clause (*f*), may I ask why in this instance the Collector was not consulted ?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"The Collector was not consulted as the nomination had to be made in a hurry owing to the machinations and tactics practised by the vice-chairman of the Chidambaram Municipal Council."

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan :—"It is stated in the answer to (*c*) and (*e*) that the nomination was made for special reasons. May I know the special reasons for which the Minister decided to make the nomination ?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"Owing to the tactics adopted by the vice-chairman of the Municipal Council."

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan :—"Was he indispensable ?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"There is no question of dispensability or indispensability."

Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar :—"May I know how many members of this gentleman's community were already there as members of the municipal council ?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"I have not yet made a census of them."

29th January 1929]

Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar :—"May I know if the auditor has surcharged this Venugopal Pillai when he was chairman, and did not the Minister know it before the nomination was made ?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"I am not aware of that, Sir."

Action taken on the allegations against Mr. P. Venugopala Pillai, ex-Chairman of the Chidambaram Municipal Council.

* 1131-B Q.—Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government were aware at the time of nominating Mr. P. Venugopala Pillai, ex-Chairman, a municipal councillor, in November 1928, that the Government ordered in October or November 1925 his prosecution for misappropriation or breach of trust and that the same was withdrawn a year later when he stood as a candidate for election to the Legislative Council ;

(b) the nature and particulars of the charges including the amounts involved, in respect of which his prosecution was ordered ;

(c) what action was taken by Government on the allegations made against him by certain municipal councillors in May 1927 and referred to in the answer to clause (b) of question No. 1200 answered on 5th November 1927 ; and

(d) whether the Government have received the explanation called for from him in respect of those allegations and if so, what it is ; and what are the orders of Government thereon ?

A.—(a) Yes. As will be seen from the reply to question No. 1131-A, Mr. Venugopala Pillai was recently nominated as a member of the Chidambaram Municipal Council for very special reasons.

(b) As the order was subsequently withdrawn no useful purpose will be served by furnishing these particulars.

(c) & (d) A copy of the Government Order [a] in the case (G.O. No. 3337, L. & M., dated 30th August 1927) is placed on the table.

Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar :—"With reference to the statement found in appendix that the examiner is requested to investigate the matter and in view of G.O. No. 3337, dated 30th August 1927, may I ask the hon. the Minister to state whether since that date the examiner did investigate the matter and did submit his report to the Government ?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"I want notice."

Nomination of Mr. Venugopala Pillai to the Chidambaram Municipal Council.

* 1131-C Q.—Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Venugopala Pillai, the outgoing Chairman of Chidambaram Municipality, was nominated by the Government as member of Chidambaram Municipal Council ;

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a Printed as Appendix X on pages 303-304 infra.

[29th January 1929

(b) whether the Government are aware that Mr. Venugopala Pillai was defeated, prior to his nomination, successively in three wards of the municipality in open election;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rate-payers of the municipality have sent memorials to the Government protesting against the administration of Mr. Venugopala Pillai as Chairman;

(d) whether the Government will place on the Council table all the communications addressed to the Government, by the rate-payers, against the administration, by Mr. Venugopala Pillai, of the Chidambaram Municipality, with a statement as to the action taken by them thereon;

(e) the reasons for the nomination of Mr. Venugopala Pillai as member of Chidambaram Municipality;

(f) whether the Government have since received a memorial from the rate-payers of the Chidambaram Municipality protesting against the nomination of Mr. Venugopala Pillai as a member of the municipality;

(g) if the answer to (f) be in the affirmative, the action the Government propose to take in the matter;

(h) whether any representation had been made to him by the rate-payers, prior to the nomination, and whether he had given any assurance that he would not nominate Mr. Venugopala Pillai as member;

(i) whether there are, in the municipality, other members of the community to which Mr. Venugopala Pillai belongs, and if so, how many; and

(j) whether the nomination of Mr. Venugopala Pillai was meant to satisfy the representation of any minority or depressed community?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) In a petition to Government from the rate-payers of the Chidambaram Municipality received after the nomination of Mr. Venugopala Pillai it was stated that he was defeated in three elections.

(c) & (d) No memorial was received from the rate-payers of the municipality protesting against the administration of Mr. Venugopala Pillai.

(e), (i) & (j) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clauses (a) and (b) of Legislative Council question No. 1331-A.

(f) & (g) Attention is invited to the answer to clause (b) above. The Government do not propose to take any action in the matter.

(h) No.

Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar :—"May I know from the hon. the Minister if a deputation of Chidambaram people waited on the present Chief Minister protesting against the administration of Mr. Venugopal Pillai and asking for his intervention in the matter?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"Deputations representing both sides have waited upon me."

Mr C N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar :—"I ask specifically whether the particular deputation protesting against the administration of this Mr. Venugopal Pillai waited upon the Minister?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"I have already answered that. I stated that there were deputations from both sides."

29th January 1929]

Recovery of excess expenditure by the Chairman, Chidambaram Municipal Council.

* 1131-D Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any action has been taken by Government on the resolution of the municipal council, dated 31st August 1928, refusing to sanction Rs. 1,191-7-0 out of Rs. 1,589 mentioned in the revised estimate for 1927–28 as having been spent on law charges on the ground that the said amount was mis-spent;

(b) whether the scale of fees paid to the vakil who conducted the prosecution on behalf of the council against its ex-manager Doraiswami Ayyar was in accordance with or in excess of the rate specified in the Government Order relating thereto; and

(c) whether any and if so, what steps have been taken to recover from the chairman the excess amount paid by him?

A.—(a) No such resolution has been received by Government.
(b) & (c) These questions do not arise.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"May I ask the hon. Minister to call for the information required?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"What information?"

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"About the resolution of the Municipal Council and the action taken thereon, etc."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes, Sir. I will call for it."

Maintenance of the accounts of the Chidambaram Municipality.

* 1131-E Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any and if so, what action has been taken on their remarks in paragraph 66 of G.O. No. 1560, L. & M., dated 4th April 1928, that the accounts of the Chidambaram Municipality for 1926–27 'were not satisfactorily maintained';

(b) the particular heads to which those remarks apply and the amounts covered by them; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the chairman of the municipal council since nominated as a councillor sent a communication to Government some months ago that the council might be dissolved and if so, the reasons stated by him?

A.—(a) The Government have no information. They await the receipt of the report on the audit of the municipal council's accounts for the current year, 1928–29, as to whether the council has taken any steps to improve the condition of its accounts.

(b) The remarks are based on the general result of audit after a consideration of numerous details dealt with in the course of audit. The Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be furnishing these details.

(c) Yes. The reason was stated to be 'to put an end to the high-handed action and the factious spirit of the council'.

[29th January 1929

Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar :—" With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I ask the hon. Minister to state the grounds which influenced the Government to come to the decision and to place the Government Order on the table ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Notice."

Election of a councillor to Ward No. II of the Chidambaram Municipality.

* 1131-F Q.—Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the election of a municipal councillor from Ward No. II of the Chidambaram Municipality did not take place before 1st November 1928 ;

(b) whether any date was fixed for polling to elect a councillor from Ward No. II ; and

(c) if the answer to (a) is in the negative under what circumstances the election did not take place on the date fixed and what steps the Government have taken in this connexion ?

A.—(a) & (b). Yes.

(c) The poll for the second ward was not held on the date originally fixed as the polling officer took ill and could not be present. The Government issued instructions to the Vice-Chairman to complete the election at a very early date. The poll was actually held on 22nd November 1928 but as even this election was found to be invalid it has been set aside and a fresh election ordered.

Village Panchayats

Amendment of the Village Panchayats Act, 1920.

* 1132 Q.—Mr. D. Narayana Raju : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a Bill to amend the Village Panchayats Act, 1920 ; and if so, what its main provisions are and when it will be introduced in the Council ; and

(b) whether Government have considered the advisability of conferring judicial functions on panchayats constituted under the Act ?

A.—(a) The draft of the Bill is under scrutiny. Its provisions have not yet been settled. It will be introduced in the Council as early as practicable.

(b) Yes.

Mr. D. Narayana Raju :—" May I know when the draft Bill was ready and how long has it been under consideration ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" The draft Bill was ready about two months ago It has been under scrutiny since then. The conference that met on the Local Boards Bill suggested that village panchayats should be the first unit in local self-government and that this principle ought to be incorporated in the Local Boards Bill."

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao :—" May I know whether the conclusions of the conference will be put forward in the form of a Bill before this House ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As I said before, the conclusions of the conference are being considered and a Bill is being drafted on those lines."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Will the draft be ready before the lifetime of this Council ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I think the draft may be ready by the end of March."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" In view of the growth of village panchayats, is it proposed to increase the staff of the Registrar-General of Panchayats ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" There is no such proposal at present."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I ask the hon. Minister to say what is the life time of this Council ?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That question does not arise out of the answer on paper."

Transfer of village panchayats to the control of Revenue authorities.

*1133 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that some village panchayats are being transferred to the control of the District Revenue authorities and if so, what the necessity for such transfer is ; and

(b) whether Government have received complaints that the proposed transfer of control to the District Revenue authorities has been a source of great dissatisfaction and discouragement to the panchayats concerned ?

A.—(a) Yes ; for the reasons explained in G.O. No. 1969, L. & M., dated 3rd May 1928, a copy [a] of which is laid on the table.

(b) The Government have received only a single complaint to this effect.

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" With reference to clause (b), may I know if the opinions of the Honorary Organizers in the district concerned have been ascertained with regard to the transfer of the village panchayats to the Revenue authorities ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know if the Government propose to ascertain the wishes and views of Honorary Organizers in this matter ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" No, Sir. Government have already taken action on this. They think that a certain amount of decentralization is necessary and I do not think any useful purpose will be served by getting any other information."

Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" May I know if the Government are aware that the control by the 'District Collector' virtually means the control by a clerk in his office or the Revenue Inspector, and therefore respectable people are unwilling to serve on the village panchayats under such conditions ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am sorry the hon. Member thinks so, but I think Collectors take their duties more seriously than what the hon. Member suggests."

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[a] Printed as Appendix XI on pages 305-307 infra.

[29th January 1929

Civil Justice

Provision for punkahs in the Court-houses in Civil Courts.

*1134 Q.—Mr. K. R. Karant: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) for what period in a year provision is made for punkahs for the members of the Bar in the Court-houses in the various Civil Courts in the Presidency outside Madras, and what is the provision;

(b) whether it is a fact that in South Kanara there is provision for punkahs only for four months in the year in the Sub-Court and District Court whilst there is no such provision in the other Civil Courts of the district for any period;

(c) whether it is a fact that in all the said Courts provisions for punkah is made for the Munsif or Judge as the case may be for all the year round;

(d) if so, why this distinction is made; and

(e) whether the Government will call for a report for the whole Presidency (outside Madras) and for South Kanara in particular as regards their needs in this matter and place it on the Council table?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The Government have no information.

(e) The Government do not consider it necessary to call for a report.

Forests

Extent of cultivable lands in South Kanara district.

*1135 Q.—Mr. K. R. Karant: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total extent of Government land talukwar in the district of South Kanara now lying fallow, but fit for wet cultivation or for bagayat (i) in reserve forests, (ii) outside;

(b) if figures are not available, whether Government will obtain and place them on the table of the House; and

(c) whether Government have any comprehensive proposals to settle (i) the educated unemployed of the district and (ii) the depressed classes, on such lands, by financing the scheme by loans and also giving expert advice and help of the Agricultural, Co-operative and Public Health departments?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government are unable to supply the information.

(c) No.

Propagation and development of the lac industry.

*1136 Q.—Mr. K. R. Karant: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the position of the propagation of lac and the development of the lac industry in the Madras Presidency; and

(b) what attempts have been made and are being made to develop them?

A.—(a) & (b) Experiments on lac cultivation have been commenced in this Presidency in the Kurnool, Palghat and North Salem divisions. The Member of the Legislative Council is referred to the report of the Minor Forest Products section of the

29th January 1929]

Department at pages 229–30 of Volume II of the Administration Report for 1926–27 which gives a statement of the work carried on in the cultivation of the industry by the Forest Department.

A copy of the report [a] on the work carried on during the year 1927–28 is appended.

The Government have recently deputed the Deputy Forest Utilization Officer who has made some study of the subject in Mysore for the study of lac cultivation in Bihar and Orissa.

Stamps

Sale of court-fee stamps up to Rs. 100 through stamp-vendors.

*1137-A Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report called for from the Board of Revenue regarding the sale of court-fee stamps up to Rs. 100 through stamp-vendors referred to in the answer to question No. 246 answered on 8th September 1928 has been received;

(b) what the opinion of the Board is on the subject; and

(c) whether the Government have arrived at any decision thereon and what it is?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Board's report has been received and is under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"For how long has it been under consideration?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"The Board's report was received only recently."

Sale of court-fee stamps up to Rs. 100 through stamp-vendors.

*1137-B Q.—Mr. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have now come to any decision on the question of selling court-fee stamps up to Rs. 100 through stamp-vendors?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 1137-A.

Allowances

City allowance to officers in the Education Department.

*1138 Q.—Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that, while officers of certain departments posted to the city are granted a city allowance, officers of other departments are denied this allowance;

(b) who are the officers entitled to city allowance;

(c) why officers of certain departments alone are allowed a city allowance while those of other departments are not;

a Printed as Appendix XII on page 308 infra.

(*d*) whether it is a fact that officers of the Education department posted to the city are not allowed the city allowance ; and

(*e*) whether the Government will consider their claim for the city allowance with sympathy and observe a uniform policy in the matter of granting the city allowance?

A.—(*a*) & (*d*) There is no such distinction between departments, but within the Educational department officers of the scholastic and collegiate branches are not given Presidency allowance.

(*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is referred to the list under Class V—Allowance on pages 24—28 of Volume II of the Madras Manual of Special Pay and Allowances.

(*c*) Does not arise.

(*e*) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

11-30 a.m. Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know, if the Director of Public Instruction had already made his proposal and that that proposal was turned down by the Finance Department?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" The matter is under the consideration of the Government ; I don't understand how any proposal could be turned down before orders are issued."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" May I know if that part of the Government which is called the Finance Department is favourably considering that question?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" The answer is given in clause (*e*), Sir."

Railways

Number of strikers who have resumed works in the South Indian Railway.

* 1139 *Q.*—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of railway workers who have joined the workshops of the South Indian Railway since the termination of the last strike ;

(*b*) the number who have not still joined ; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to take any action in the matter and, if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The information is not available with Government.

(*c*) No. The matter is one concerning the internal administration of the railway and, as the hon. Member is aware, " Railways " is a Central subject.

Arms and ammunition

Suspension of the gun licence to Mr. White.

* 1140 *Q.*—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state, with reference to answers to question No. 853 given on 29th November 1928 by the hon. the Law Member—

(*a*) the reasons why Mr. White who was convicted of having caused the death of a man in the Madras Harbour premises by a rifle shot is permitted to possess a rifle under a licence ;

29th January 1929]

(*b*) whether the hon. the Home Member has since passed orders either revoking or suspending the licence; and

(*c*) if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) The Magistrate who tried the case ordered the weapon to be returned to Mr. White. The Commissioner of Police saw no reason to expect that Mr. White will again misuse the weapon. He did not therefore consider it necessary to cancel his licence to possess it.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The Government did not consider it necessary to interfere.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether it is open to a man possessing a firearm under licence to shoot down crows or stray coolies within the Corporation limits?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am not able to understand how that is a supplementary question on the answer given."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"The licensee must take the previous permission from the Commissioner of Police for shooting anything within the municipal limits In this case, no such licence was taken either for shooting crows or for firing stray shots at passing coolies. Inasmuch as this person has violated this rule, his licence must be cancelled. The supplementary question is this since the licence-holder has violated this rule, why is he still allowed to possess that licence?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Because, on the finding of the Second Presidency Magistrate who tried the case, the Commissioner of Police thought that there was no harm in his possessing the licence."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA:—"Does the Commissioner think that using this licence and killing Indians is for the safety of the public?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur: "The Commissioner acted upon the order passed by the Magistrate."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: "May I know whether the Magistrate pronounced any judicial opinion on the subject and ordered the weapon to be returned, or whether he returned it as a matter of course because it was Mr. White's property?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur: "He ordered the weapon to be returned."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: "May I know whether it is in the absolute discretion of the Magistrate to dispose of this matter as he liked, or whether there are any definite rules guiding him as to when licences should be cancelled?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur: "That question was considered by the Commissioner of Police and he agreed with the Second Presidency Magistrate."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: "Has the Magistrate also ordered the licence to be renewed?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur: "No."

[29th January 1929

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" It is said here : 'The Commissioner of Police saw no reason to expect that Mr. White will again misuse the weapon.' May I know what were the facts on which the Commissioner of Police satisfied himself that Mr. White would not misuse it ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The judgment of the Second Presidency Magistrate."

Mr A KALESWARA RAO :—" Do not the Government consider that shooting a man to death is a sufficient cause for suspending or revoking the licence ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" That is not the question before the House."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know if the judgment contained any reference to the character of Mr. White and whether the judgment said that he would not misuse the weapon ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" As I have said before, the Second Presidency Magistrate who tried him ordered that the weapon should be returned to him."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government called for and perused the records ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government have perused the records and they do not intend to interfere."

Police

Enquiry into the quadruple murder by Kalidindi Bangar Razu of Pedapulleru.

* 1141 Q.—Mr. ABDUL WAHAB SAHIB : With reference to the answer to question 434 answered on 26th August 1925 about the alleged quadruple murder committed on 9th November 1923 by one Kalidindi Bangar Razu of Pedapulleru, Bhimavaram taluk, West Godavari district, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received the report called for and when;

(b) what does the report disclose ;

(c) what steps were taken by the Government to trace the murderer Kalidindi Bangar Razu ;

(d) what steps were taken by the Government in respect of the movables and outstandings due to the family of Bangar Razu ;

(e) whether it was brought to the notice of the Government that some of the assets due to the murderer are being collected and misappropriated by some of his relatives in spite of the prohibitory order issued by the Government in the year 1925 ; if so, what steps were taken by the Government to preserve the assets intact ;

(f) whether the Government was aware of the fact that no action was taken in respect of the movables of the murderer and that the prohibitory order was only in respect of the debts due to Bangar Razu ;

(g) why a Receiver was not appointed by the Government for the purpose of collecting the outstandings due to the murderer and for preserving them, or, in the alternative, why the interests of the murderer in those outstandings were not sold in public auction ;

29th January 1929]

(*h*) whether it was brought to the notice of the Government that some of the relatives of the murderer have been trying to shield him from being booked and causing disappearance of evidence which lead to his detection ;

(*i*) what action was taken by the Government against those persons who have been assisting the murderer from detection and for causing disappearance of evidence ; and

(*j*) why a Special Officer has not been appointed by the Government to enquire into this quadruple murder which resulted in the extirpation of one whole family and to take such necessary steps to trace the murderer and the persons who have been actively aiding to shield him from being booked ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 1098 on the 16th December 1925.

(*c*) See answer to (*a*) above. All possible efforts have been made to trace the murderer, Kalidindi Bangar Razu. The police still continue to be on the alert for any clue that may lead to his arrest.

(*d*), (*f*) & (*g*) The movables and the outstandings of the accused consist of a share in a cart, debts due and grain. The cart was attached and kept in the possession of the Village Magistrate of Pedapulleru. The grain was attached but was released on claim petitions from others. His share in the debts due, viz., half, was attached and orders prohibiting payment to any one but the Government were issued under section 88 (3), Criminal Procedure Code. Half the share in the immovable property was placed under attachment, half of which (one-fourth share of the entire property) was sold for Rs. 16,760 subject to the condition that the purchasers should make their own arrangements through Civil Court or otherwise to obtain possession of the shares, while the remaining half was retained under attachment as it was expected that the minor son of the accused would file a suit in respect of the one-fourth property already sold.

Against the order of attachment of debts, the minor's guardian filed a claim petition. A suit was also filed in the Sub-Court at Ellore against the attachment order and sale of the properties. A petition was filed in the High Court to restrain further action by Government. The claim petition is pending. The suit was disposed of favourably, to Government, but the minor's guardian preferred an appeal to the High Court which is pending. The claim petition will be taken up by the Court when the suit is disposed of. Until the claim petition is disposed of the Government cannot take any further action.

(*e*) Such allegations have been made. If debtors paid to the relatives of the accused in spite of the prohibitory order, they do so at their own risk.

(*h*) & (*i*) Evidence in the case against Bangar Razu has already been recorded under section 512, Criminal Procedure Code, and the Court has been asked to keep the connected records in safe custody. Legal opinion is that unless an offence itself is

[29th January 1929

proved action under section 214, Indian Penal Code, cannot be taken against those who screen the accused from discovery or who tamper with witnesses.

(*j*) The case has already been fully investigated and charged. The deputation of a special officer to enquire into it is unnecessary.

Economic condition.

Improvement of the economic condition of the backward classes in Madura and other districts.

*1142 *Q.*—Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(*a*) to call for and lay on the table village economic survey statements in typical backward areas prepared by the resettlement staff of Madura, Ramnad, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and South Arcot districts; and

(*b*) to state what special steps have been taken by the Transferred and Reserved half of Government to improve the taxable capacity and economic condition of all poor thirty-rupee pattadars?

A.—(*a*) The Government do not propose to call for and lay on the table the statements referred to by the hon. Member.

(*b*) The Government do not make any distinction between thirty-rupee pattadars and others in the matter of any assistance or advice given by them and so no special steps have been taken by them for thirty-rupee pattadars. The activities of the Agricultural and Co-operative departments have a direct bearing on the improvement of the economic condition of the ryots. The activities of the Industrial Engineering section are of direct benefit to the agriculturists. The survey of cottage industries has also been initiated with a view, among other things, to devise measures for the introduction of part-time occupations for the agriculturists in the off season.

Mr. R. Nagan Gowda: "May I know why the Government do not propose to call for those statements?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks: "Before 1917, there were no such statements prepared by the resettlement staff. After that year, in accordance with the recommendations of this House, statements were prepared recording the economic condition of a few families in a few villages, although Government in ordering that preparation as an experimental measure were not sure that they would get any results of value thereby. The statements do not refer to backward areas as the question does, and it was thought that the expenditure incurred in printing and publishing them would not be proportionate to their possible value. That is the reason why we do not propose to publish them."

Irrigation

Constitution of Irrigation panchayats in Bhimavaram taluk, West Godavari.

*1143 *Q.*—Mr. D. Narayana Raju: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many Irrigation panchayats have been constituted in Bhimavaram taluk, West Godavari district; and

(b) whether Government will be pleased to place on the table the latest report on the working of the said Irrigation panchayats?

A.—(a) Twenty-four channels were under panchayat management in the Godavari Western delta in 1927–28. For the names of the channels, the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Collector's report laid on the table in reply to clause (b).

(b) The latest report [a], i.e., the one for 1927–28, is laid on the table.

Withdrawal of the powers of Irrigation panchayats regarding distribution of water, etc.

*1144 Q.—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Irrigation panchayats when they were first constituted in 1921, were given full powers to regulate distribution of water let into the channels under their management, and were authorized to permit breaches and to shift the positions or alter the diameters of pipes as might be found necessary;

(b) whether Government are aware that, by reason of these wide powers of distributing water, the Irrigation panchayats were able to discharge their duties to the entire satisfaction of the ryots concerned;

(c) whether it is a fact that the panchayats have been recently deprived of their control over distribution, the Tahsildar, Bhimavaram, having in his F. Dis. No. 1187-Sup. of 1927 informed the panchayats that they should not permit breaches or in any way meddle with the pipes;

(d) if the answers to (a) and (c) be in the affirmative, what the reasons are for this change of policy; and

(e) whether Government have received any report that the Public Works Department and the Revenue Department subordinates are not favourably disposed towards the panchayat management of Irrigation channels?

A.—(a) The panchayats were constituted in 1917. Their powers were not well defined and in some cases they doubtless dealt with the channels in the manner suggested in the question.

(b) On the contrary cases of mismanagement and unsatisfactory distribution on the one hand and of unwillingness on the part of the panchayats to continue to work on the other were reported.

(c) The Government are unaware of the order of the Tahsildar, Bhimavaram. In 1926 and 1928 the Government issued certain conditions subject to which channels might be handed over to the management of panchayats. These conditions [b] are laid on the table.

(d) It has been found by actual experience that to allow ryots to breach the bunds, shift the positions of pipes and alter their diameters is a mistake and when codifying a definite set of conditions under which channels might be handed over to panchayat management the Government provided against damage to pipes, sluices, bunds, etc.

(e) No.

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[a] Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 309–311 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 311–313 infra.

[29th January 1929

Supply of water for irrigation for the Sholavaram tank.

* 1144-A *Q.*—Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received communications by telegram from the ryots of Sholavaram and the surrounding villages in the Chingleput district, requesting that water should be supplied to their lands from the Sholavaram tank ;

(*b*) whether the Government are aware that lands under the Sholavaram tank, to the extent of about 3,000 acres are now under paddy cultivation and are badly in need of water ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that water is not allowed to the lands from the Sholavaram tank ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that there is now 5 feet of water in the Sholavaram tank over the sill level and that 2 feet of water will suffice for the lands for two months ;

(*e*) whether the Government are considering the necessity of directing the letting of water from the tank to the lands ; and

(*f*) if the answer to (*e*) be in the negative, whether the Government are prepared to compensate the ryots for loss of crops ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Collector of Chingleput reports that the approximate area of paddy cultivation under the Sholavaram tank is 2,900 acres ; and that the crops are in need of water.

(*c*) Yes ; till 15th December 1928 under the existing rules.

(*d*) The water level of the tank on 27th November 1928 was 2·75 feet above sill level. At 100 duty the water in the tank was sufficient for 2,900 acres for one month.

(*e*) & (*f*) Under the orders of Government the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) instructed the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, on 28th November 1928 to issue water for irrigation under the Sholavaram tank.

Dr. B. S. Mallayya :—" May I know, Sir, why this water was issued on the 28th November, and also whether the Government received any communication from the Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras protesting against this issue of water on the 28th November ? "

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" The water was issued to benefit the crops and so far as I am aware, no such communication as the hon. Member refers to was received."

Localizing of certain lands in Kistna Western delta for inclusion under short crop irrigation.

* 1145 *Q.*—The Zamindar of Gollapalli : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that the Public Works Department authorities are localizing certain lands in Kistna Western delta, for inclusion under short crop irrigation ; and

(*b*) if so, what are the principles guiding them in their classification ?

29th January 1929]

A.—(a) Subject to the approval of the proposal by the Finance Committee and to the vote of the Legislative Council it is proposed to sanction from 1st April 1929 a special division with two subdivisions to localize the proposed 'short crop' areas in the Kistna Eastern and Western deltas.

(b) The principles on which the localization will be made are that the areas should be commandable with the existing full supply level of the canals, that the areas should be unconnected with the existing wet ayacut of the delta and that they should as far as possible be near the head of the delta.

Alleged insufficiency of water in the Kistna Eastern delta.

*1146 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the insufficiency of water in Kistna Eastern delta is the reason adduced by the Public Works Department for including under short crop irrigation several lands surrounded by wet cultivation in the ayacut of the delta;

(b) if so, whether the supply in the Eastern delta has been gauged after the elevated shutters on the Kistna anicut have been installed;

(c) what kind of distribution arrangements have been made to regulate the supply;

(d) whether correct lists of distribution pipes and ayacut registers of lands as irrigated at present are maintained with appropriate delta maps; and

(e) whether they are kept accessible to the interested public and if not why not?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The supply in the main canal is being gauged.

(c) The regulation of the supply in the Kistna Eastern delta is by Kistna Eastern division. Main canal head sluice at Bezwada and by the several locks, lockweirs, canal and channel head sluices and other masonry works throughout the delta.

(d) Correct lists of distribution pipes are maintained for all piped channels. Ayacut registers and ayacut maps have been prepared for all lands irrigated at present. All these are brought up to date as occasion requires.

(e) In 1925 orders were issued that pipe lists giving information on the following points should be supplied to the village karnams:—

(i) Serial number of pipe.

(ii) Pipe mileage.

(iii) Right or left bank.

(iv) Survey number in which the pipe is situated.

(v) Survey numbers of the fields commanded by the pipe.

The list should show that the groupings of fields under the pipes are liable to revision by the Government any time at their pleasure.

Owing to the resettlement and resurvey work in delta which has resulted in renumbering field numbers and subdivisions these lists have not yet been supplied to the karnams and this will be done as soon as resurvey and resettlement work has been completed.

In most cases, information in regard to the pipe supplying water to a particular field is known to the field owner and if not we can get this information by inquiries from the local revenue and Public Works Department subordinates.

Minor Irrigation

Lease of fishery rights in minor irrigation tanks in West Godavari.

*1147 *Q.*—Mr. D. Narayana Raju: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government propose to lease out fishery rights in the minor irrigation tanks and channels in panchayat areas in West Godavari district to the village panchayats concerned on the same terms as the Public Works Department channels; and

(*b*) whether Government propose to issue a Government Order in respect of the minor irrigation tanks and channels similar to the G.O. Mis. No. 1735 I., dated 11th August 1927?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Registrar-General of Panchayats reported that there were many applications from panchayats in three districts (Kistna and East and West Godavari) for the lease to them of the fishery rights in Public Works Department channels and tanks and G.O. Mis. No. 1735 I., dated 11th August 1927, was passed on this report. There has been no report or application concerning such rights in minor irrigation tanks and channels and consequently no proposal to lease them to panchayats has been considered by the Government.

Mr. D. Narayana Raju:—"May I know if the Government have got any objection to lease the fishing rights in minor irrigation tanks and channels to such of the panchayats as apply for them on the same terms as the Public Works Department channels are leased out?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"The suggestion of the hon. Member will be considered; but I would like to remark that the leasing of such rights in small tanks and channels may work hardship on poor people."

Mr. D. Narayana Raju:—"This leasing is taking place; so, I ask whether the Government has got any objection to leasing the rights to panchayats when they apply for them?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"The suggestion will be considered."

29th January 1929]

II

ADJOURNMENT MOTION ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF A TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL ON THE SPUR TANK SITE.

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"Sir, under S.O. No. 20, I beg to move the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the recent collection of building materials by the Government on the bed of the Spur Tank for the construction of a tuberculosis hospital in spite of the protests of the public of the locality and the Corporation of Madras and in spite of the requests of the Corporation of Madras and the South Indian Railway Company for a slice of land for siding purposes."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I find that this site was selected before 1925 and that there was a vote of this House in 1925, regarding the scheme. And I also find that the printed Civil Budget Estimates for 1928–29 mention that the Government Order regarding the construction of the tuberculosis hospital on the Spur Tank site was passed in February 1928. So, how is it a matter of recent occurrence?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"The proposal has been there to construct a hospital, but the site was not selected."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Why should you say it is a *proposal*? The Government Order says that the hospital is to be constructed on the Spur Tank site."

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"On the Spur Tank bed. There were various proposals for that; first it was to be on the Marina and then various other places were suggested, and there has been a constant discussion on the subject."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"This is what I find: 'North Presidency—Construction of a Tuberculosis hospital on the Spur Tank site—G.O. No. 521 W., dated 21st February 1928'" (Civil Works Budget, 1928–29).

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"The urgency comes owing to the collection of the materials."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Not at all; the motion is not at all in order."

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* PERSECUTION OF CONGRESS WORKERS IN VELLORE TALUK, NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, under S.O. No. 20, I beg permission to move the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, to draw the attention of Government to the recent conduct of the Police in the North Arcot district in persecuting Congress workers in the taluk of Vellore, North Arcot district."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I wish to know when the Police began the persecution?"

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"For the past some weeks this has been going on and case after case is being put up taking advantage of the fact that the Congress workers are under a vow not to defend themselves."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I want to know when the prosecutions were launched by the Police?"

[29th January 1929

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Within the last few weeks, and they are still going on."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Has the Government anything to say ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" What my Friend wants is to draw the attention of the Government to the recent conduct of the police, etc. I do not know whether these cases are still pending before the District Magistrate. If they are, then they fall under one of these objections, namely, matters which are pending in Courts cannot be discussed. My Friend may be in a position to say whether these cases are pending or not before the District Magistrate."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I don't think Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar proposes to go into the merits of the question whether these prosecutions are justified or not. According to him, the Police are persecuting certain section of the public in the Vellore taluk and he wants to draw attention to their conduct."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Even granting that it is so, there is reference to prosecutions ; the prosecutions must be pending or not pending ; if they are pending we cannot discuss them. That is my point."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The language used is ' persecuting Congress workers '."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" This persecution is evident from certain cases which I am told are pending in the District Magistrate's Court. I want to know whether there is any reference under this persecution to those prosecutions. Otherwise, where is the question of persecution ? I don't know what my Friend means."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I would take good care, being also a lawyer myself, not to embarrass the hon. the Law Member or anybody else, by referring to cases which are pending. I shall certainly refer, with the permission of the President, to the cases of those people who have been shut up in jail. I am not afraid of prosecution, but I am afraid of persecution of people going about on their business and harassing the general public not to harbour them but to hunt them out of villages. I need not say anything more at this stage. I am not going to anticipate the debate."

11-45 a.m. The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, one of the rules relating to motions for adjournment says that you must be satisfied that the motion is in order. Of course it is left entirely to you to say whether the motion is in order. But I submit that it is only with your consent that the motion can be moved. My submission to you is this : that you must be satisfied whether the motion refers to any specific matter. For my part I am absolutely in doubt. I do not think that the Government will be able to make any reply about the persecution by the police of the Congress workers."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Is the hon. the Law Member entitled to anticipate your opinion in the matter ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am not able to understand the point of the hon. the Law Member."

29th January 1929]

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" What the motion says is this: 'to draw the attention of the Government to the recent conduct of the police in persecuting Congress workers'. The matter that my hon. Friend on the other side wishes to be discussed in this House is the recent conduct of the police in persecuting Congress workers. The Government must be in a position and for that matter, you also must be in a position to understand what is meant by this motion. This is too vague. In what way the Congress workers were persecuted the motion does not say. Unless there is something definite, how can any matter be discussed ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" There are certain Congress workers in the taluk of Vellore and they are being persecuted by the police according to the allegation of the hon. Member on the other side and he wants a discussion on that matter. The attitude of the police towards a certain section is said to be one of persecution. He wants to convince the House that there is that conduct on the part of the police in that area. I have to decide whether the motion is in order or not. I am not able to find out which of the rules regarding adjournment motions this motion violates. If Government throw some more light on the point, I shall be glad."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Under rule 12 there are certain matters which are expressly prohibited. Then under rules 11 and 22 (2) it is stated that a motion can be made only with your consent."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have already given my consent. Here it is a question of point of order."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Under Standing Order 22, you must be satisfied that the motion is in order."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes, we are now at that stage."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" My submission to you is that the matter to be discussed under this motion is the conduct of the police in persecuting the Congress workers and my Friend on the other side says that he has no intention of referring to any cases at all launched by the police against the Congress workers."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That matter is *sub judice*."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" You must be satisfied that there is some definite matter to be discussed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The definite matter is that the Congress workers should not be harassed."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I want to know how any discussion can take place on that matter, and whether it is possible to have a discussion on that matter."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" What particular shape the discussion will take is not my concern. I have only to see whether the matter to be discussed is in order. The discussion is more intended to convince the House."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Unless there is a possibility of discussion, you will not be satisfied that the motion is in order."

[29th January 1929

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to see whether the motion is in order or not. The merits of the motion are not a consideration in determining this question.

" The point raised by the hon. the Law Member is that the President should take into consideration the scope and merits of the motion in holding whether the motion is in order or not. I believe that cannot be one of the elements that has to be taken into consideration in holding whether a particular motion is in order or not. Since no other point has been raised and no other point has occurred to me which can enable me to hold that it is out of order, I am afraid I have to overrule the point raised by the hon. the Law Member and rule that the motion is in order. I wish to know whether the hon. Member has the leave of the House."

Hon. MEMBERS :—" Yes, yes."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Since no hon. Member has objected, I rule that the motion is in order and I appoint 2-30 p.m. to-day as the time for the discussion of this motion."

III

AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to inform the House that the following six gentlemen were nominated for election to the select committee to consider the amendments to Standing Orders—

(1) Mr. J. A. Saldanha.
(2) „ P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
(3) „ C. Ramasomayajulu.
(4) „ Abdul Hameed Khan.
(5) „ V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
(6) „ C. Marudavanam Pillai.

" As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, six, I hereby declare the above-mentioned gentlemen to be duly elected under Regulation II (4) of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote.

" Under Standing Order 77 the Deputy President and the Advocate-General are ex-officio members of the select committee and I have to nominate a Chairman of the Council to serve on the Committee. I hereby nominate Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar as a Member of the Committee. The Committee meets to-day after the Council adjourns."

IV

THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT (AMENDMENT) BILLS.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Council will now resume discussion of the amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister to substitute the word 'Vizagapatam' for 'Anantapur' in clause 2 of the Bill of Mr. Kesava Pillai."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" It is an unfortunate position to occupy for any member of this House that he should be obliged to stand in defence of two recognized bodies, the Senate of the Andhra University and the select committee of this Council itself. The machine of the Government has moved

29th January 1929] [Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

so wonderfully from day to day, from minute to minute and from idea to idea, that it makes one think that the views of the Government have always been bewildering in this matter. At the last consideration of this question, the Government was anxious to postpone this measure for the simple reason that there was some hope entertained by a certain section of the Andhras that it could bring in large donations for the Andhra University. Even then men like me hoped that Government would have some respect for constituted bodies, some respect for the Senate of the University which decided in favour of Anantapur. The Senate consists of representatives from all parts of the Andhra desa, it knows the needs of the Andhra desa and it can evaluate the effect of a measure passed by this Council on the future life of the Andhra desa. Knowing as it did the interests of the Andhra desa as a whole the Senate came to the conclusion that the headquarters should be at Anantapur. In all the discussions that have been held nothing has been said against Anantapur except this: that it is in a backward area. I refute the contention that the Ceded districts are a backward area. I do not admit the contention that the people of the Ceded districts are backward. The Ceded districts are backward because the facilities given to them are backward. The Government must be prepared to concede that no facilities have been provided for the development of the Ceded districts and for that Government—for a paternal Government as this bureaucracy has always claimed to be—to come forward and say that because you are backward we cannot afford to allow you to have the headquarters in that part of the country, is an amazing comment upon their own conduct all through these years.

"It has been contended that concentration in one centre is a necessity, is an academic necessity and experts have come forward and told us that it is well to develop all the university life in one single place. Till yesterday, till the last motion was made on behalf of the Government to have the headquarters at Vizagapatam, it was clearly understood that wherever the headquarters might be, technology would be developed at Vizagapatam. What was expected to be developed was arts and sciences at Anantapur if Anantapur should be the headquarters. Where this new legerdemain of specialists and experts comes in at this stage I do not understand. It is a mystery to me how the experts can change their opinions like chameleons.

12 noon.

"With regard to the climatic conditions of Vizagapatam I know there have been very bad critics of Waltair and Vizagapatam. But I know that Waltair is very much better than Rajahmundry or Bezwada and that in certain months of the year Waltair is probably far superior to Anantapur. But for uniformity of climate all through the year Anantapur is much better than Waltair. From personal experience I can say that during certain months of the year Vizagapatam is intolerably stuffy. Again, Sir, a great deal has been made of the situation of Anantapur in a corner of the Andhra desa. Is not Vizagapatam in a corner? Is it not fair that the portion of the Andhra desa which is backward in the matter of facilities should be given additional facilities by starting a university in its own area? Is it not fair that the more progressive people should be asked to travel from one end of the Andhra desa to the other end so that they may have the advantage of education? Where is the insuperable difficulty in the matter of distance? I am sure the House realizes the importance of the decisions of the Senate of

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao] [29th January 1929

the Andhra University and the Select Committee of the House. It was said in a light-hearted fashion that the Andhra opinion had not crystallized. It must be conceded that in a Legislative Council like this where representatives from different parts of the country meet together for purposes of legislation, the interests of different districts are bound to find expression in differences of opinion. But there are bodies outside the Legislative Council speaking in the name of the Andhra desa. The Andhra Maha Sâbha, the greatest gathering of the Andhra people every year, passed a resolution last year and this year in favour of Anantapur. Eminent Andhras like Mr. T. Prakasam, Editor of *Swarajya*, Member of the Legislative Assembly and President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, the hon. Mr. V. Ramadas, Member of the Council of State, and Mr. Venkatappayya, the Leader of the Andhra desa, have all unanimously and openly declared in favour of Anantapur. May I remind the hon. Minister who is here for the nonce—and he may not be here for very long—that he ought not to take the discredit of having disturbed the unity of the Andhras. On the other hand, let him earn the credit of having helped the Andhras to become a harmonious whole in spite of the Andhras themselves. It was granted at the time of the passing of the Act that the needs of the two distinct groups in Andhra desa should be satisfied and for that purpose two universities were necessary. The hon. the Minister may not have the necessary funds and he may say that the Finance Member sits tight on him; but if he has not got the capacity to get the necessary money from him, he should not disturb the feeling of unity of the Andhra desa. Exasperated with the condition of things some hon. Members have introduced Bills providing for the exclusion of particular areas from the jurisdiction of the Andhra University. Men like me who have been in the Andhra movement for tens of years will not let the Andhra University be removed outside the Ceded districts; for there will be a separatist movement in the Andhra desa if that is done. We have always appealed to the House in the name of the Andhra province as a whole, of the Andhra race as a whole. Otherwise may I remind the House that it would have been impossible for a representative gathering like the Senate of the Andhra University to have come to the decision it did. I know that I shall be told that the Minister has a majority in this House, and that I must meekly submit. But I put it to him that he should not use the bayonet in his hand against us, against the subdivisions in the Andhra desa. If the Minister were an Andhra he would feel the pangs that many of us feel. If the Minister carefully considers the question he would concede that there is need for two universities in the Andhra desa, and that it is only for want of sufficient funds that he has been able to establish only one university. With regard to its location, Bezwada and Rajahmundry have always said, 'Let Anantapur have it,' and even Vizagapatam up till now has said the same thing. All these places, when their own interests were not affected, were willing to allow Anantapur to have it. What is the psychology behind this unanimous feeling for Anantapur? It is nothing but the anxiety of the Andhras to keep together with the Ceded districts so that all separatist movements might be avoided. They know that they cannot work together if the Ceded districts are not satisfied in their legitimate aspirations. Anantapur has a splendid college and it has been admitted that it is also a very efficient college. If you hand it over to the Vice-Chancellor, he will be able to turn it into an excellent institution. He is of us; he is an expert and he gives the

29th January 1929] [Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao]

advice of an expert. If you hand over Anantapur to him, he will develop it in such a way as to bring great credit to the Andhra desa. I am sure the Vice-Chancellor. . . (Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—'Let him speak).' How can he speak? He is an expert and how do you expect him to speak his opinion on . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I request the hon. Member to address the Chair."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I beg your pardon.

"I would appeal to my friend from Ganjam, the ex-Minister for Education and the present floor leader of the Justice Party that he should not be carried away by the fact that Vizagapatam is very near to Ganjam. He was responsible for the three centres; he might not have been responsible for the neutral zone at Bezwada. But the three centres were meant to satisfy the different portions of the Andhra desa, the western portions and the coastal portions respectively. Now you will reduce all this to nothing if you establish a University at Vizagapatam, and ask the admittedly backward people of the Ceded districts to go all the way to Vizagapatam to get their university life; I do not here speak of university education. This is a farce that has been enacted and that has been possible only on the floor of this House. Many factors have contributed to this. I do not blame the Government though the Minister for Education has had his share in this, but I do not say that he is the devil at the bottom. The whole thing has been mismanaged and misconceived. The Andhra country has distinct interests of its own and they were given expression to in the Andhra University Act and the resolution of the Senate of the Andhra University. Now to come forward and claim in the name of an ideal that we should go to Vizagapatam is very strange. After all life is not all logic and all ideal. And what we are asking is nothing very far from the ideal. The Select Committee had long ago decided to develop the technological side at Vizagapatam; and what we are now asking is that Anantapur might develop the arts and sciences as the headquarters. There is an excellent first-grade college and all that is required is the will on the part of the Government to develop it. While the Circars might be satisfied with the technological college where the newest and most modern experiments in the field of education might be tried, the Ceded districts might be satisfied with the development of the arts and the sciences. By this arrangement we are not travelling far from the ideal of the unitary type of university. I am sure this is a very reasonable position to take and I hope that this House will not lightly throw away the recommendation of the select committee of the House, its own creation. It was not a small select committee of 10 or 15, but consisted of 35 members. It took evidence, voluminous evidence, which was sifted and considered by them and they have their final decision accepting the concentration theory and recommending the concentration of arts and sciences at Anantapur and technology at Vizagapatam.

"Having done all this, is it not stultifying yourself if you now go back upon the recommendations of the select committee, if you now say that we shall shift everything to Vizagapatam as Andhras on the floor of this House have had differences with regard to local circumstances? Shifting to Vizagapatam may be very convenient from the point of view of the Government. It certainly is not from the point of view of the Andhras or of any 12-15 p.m.

[Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao] [29th January 1929

part of the country which will be affected. I appeal to friends who are not Andhras to consider the matter carefully. I appeal to all such friends to remember that the claims of the Ceded districts are well established; the facilities there are very good; they will not be ideal; nothing in this world is ideal. If the Government were ideal, we would have nothing to complain of. There is no ideal in this world as such. Circumstances sufficiently warrant the establishment of the University in the Ceded districts. We have sufficient encouragement to have an university. We are poor. We are poor because we have been kept poor. Mettur gets crores and crores of rupees even to-day; there is no money for the Tungabhadra project. That is our cry. Let us have at least educational facilities."

* Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, from yesterday's debate some of us have come to the conclusion that there seems to be a consensus of opinion on the Government side to support the transference of the headquarters of the University ultimately to Vizagapatam. Let me warn the Government as well as those members who think with the Government that, if they do so, they will be dismembering the whole province of the Andhra desa. We know, Sir, that several hon. Members from the Ceded districts have already given notice of amendments to the Bill to the effect that, in case the University is removed to Vizagapatam, they would have all their colleges affiliated to the Madras University. That is the object of the amendments that have been given notice of by several hon. Members of this House. Sir, is that a good policy ? Is that a right policy for the Government to pursue, to divide the whole province into two parts even in the matter of education, which may ultimately result in dividing the people of the Andhra desa into two parts even in other matters ? It is not in the interest of the people of the Andhra desa that the Government or hon. Members of this House should pursue such a policy. As I have said, even the vastness of the area of the Andhra desa also demands that we should not concentrate all the activities of the University in one place only which is far remote from the other parts of the Andhra desa. If we consider the geographical position of Vizagapatam in the whole of Andhra desa, it is in the remotest corner of the province. (A voice: 'What about Anantapur ?') My hon. Friend says that Anantapur also stands in the same position as Vizagapatam. But let me tell him through you, Sir, that what I suggest is that the activities of the University so far as humanities and sciences are concerned should be located at the headquarters at Anantapur, so that the Ceded districts can develop educationally to the extent to which the Circars have so far developed. At the same time we do not deprive the Circars of the entire educational facilities because it is suggested (and I endorse that suggestion) that so far as technical and technological studies are concerned, we can have them concentrated at Vizagapatam because, as it has been suggested by both the Minister and Educational expert, there is no other place suited for such a development as Vizagapatam. The Government can do so and have technical and technological studies developed at Vizagapatam and transfer humanities and sciences to Anantapur. If we do so, we will be satisfying the expert opinion by having one university centre developed in the Andhra desa and at the same time having technical and technological subjects developed in another part of the Andhra desa, viz., Vizagapatam. I appeal to hon. Members to consider the main and fundamental objects of the Bill whatever may be the views of the Government with regard to the transfer of the whole of the educational activities

ultimately to Vizagapatam. In the latter case the Government will be dividing the province. If they divide the province to-day educationally they will be dividing the province in other matters also. We know that there has been a tendency on the part of the Ceded districts people to separate themselves from the Circars. It was on account of the passing of the Andhra University Act that that tendency has, to a very large extent, been given the go-by. If the Government follow a policy of dismembering the province by transferring the activities of the University to Vizagapatam, a remote place in the whole of the Andhra desa, they will certainly be following a suicidal policy which will not be in the interests of the whole of the Andhra desa."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, the only question that is before the House now is whether Vizagapatam or Anantapur should be preferred, in case the headquarters of the University is to be removed from Bezwada. Of course, I am not for the removal of the headquarters from Bezwada. I shall talk about that matter at a subsequent stage . . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member will not have another opportunity because all the three questions will be disposed of now. I will have to put the clause to the vote of the House now. The hon. Member will be quite in order to speak about the merits of Bezwada."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Supposing I have to speak against the transfer, may I know if I have to do so now ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" This is the time. The clause and the amendments are for the consideration of the House."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Then, Sir, I have to oppose both Vizagapatam and Anantapur. (Laughter.) I request the Government as well as the non-Andhra Members of this House to consider the question very dispassionately. Every one of hon. Members knows that the present University as it is shaped and modified by the Bill of Mr. Venkatapati Raju will not only be a residential University but also of the affiliating type. There will be only one centre. The headquarters alone will have the right of having a University College. Honours, Post-graduate and Research work will be concentrated at the headquarters. Section 6 of the Act has thus been amended. Therefore there will be no question of a neutral zone being the headquarters. There will be no question of a non-centre being the headquarters. By the Bill of Mr. Venkatapati Raju being passed, the headquarters of the University should be not only at a centre but that it should be the only centre. So, the question of Bezwada not being a centre about which complaints after complaints have been made, is gone now. Bezwada will now continue to be the headquarters and will have the right of having the University. The question now is whether sufficient case has been made out for the removal of the headquarters from Bezwada. The only ground for Bezwada not continuing to be the headquarters having gone, viz., that Bezwada was not a centre, the question is whether Bezwada is a fit place for continuing to be the centre of the University. Two places are now claiming the location of the headquarters against Bezwada, Anantapur at one extreme of the Andhra country and Vizagapatam at the other extremity. If the affiliating functions should be performed by the University, it is absolutely necessary that the University should be in a central place. Bezwada is equidistant from the northern extremity of the Andhra desa and also the

[Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao] [29th January 1929

southern and the western extremity of the Andhra desa. It will be to the best convenience of the Andhras to have Bezwada as the headquarters and the place for university development.

"Mr. Ramalinga Reddi, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, was only fighting for the principle of concentration of all the University activities at the headquarters. With regard to the place where the headquarters should be located he has been neutral. It is left to the Council to decide which of the places should be the headquarters. In doing so, you have to take into consideration the most important point, viz., convenience of the Andhra desa.

"The communiqué first stated that a major portion of the Andhra desa should go back to the Madras University and that the University to be established at Vizagapatam should be of a unitary type. In yesterday's debate the Council did not accept the communiqué. It has not thought fit to dislodge, to dismember or to disintegrate the Andhra jurisdiction. Andhras would not allow it. I therefore appeal to non-Andhras and Tamil Members to see that in whatever they may do, care is taken that the dismemberment of the Andhra desa does not take place. A portion of Bellary may go out of the Andhra desa altogether. It is reasonable because they are Karnatakas. Karnatakas must go to the Kanarese province and a Kanarese University may come into existence very soon. But the people of other portions of the Andhra desa, portions of Bellary, Cuddapah, Anantapur and Chittoor have to travel about 600 miles or more if they want to go to Vizagapatam. Of course, Vizagapatam, it is stated, is a fit place for certain technical subjects. All technological subjects cannot be introduced or developed at only one
12-30 p.m. place. For instance, if you want forest minerology, you have got plenty of forests at Kurnool and if you want agriculture there are places nearby bordered by rivers. Of course, Vizagapatam will have to be selected for marine institutions. But, with regard to Railway engineering Bezwada is a better place than even Vizagapatam. The hon. the Chief Minister has referred to new railways being opened from Vizagapatam. Bezwada is already a centre of many railways and there is the Delhi Express going *via* Bezwada from Madras to Delhi now in addition. So, Bezwada is a better place from that point of view also. Further being the headquarters of the deltaic system, from the agricultural point of view it should be preferred. It has got also forests and hills in its vicinity. The Singareni mines are very near it and therefore mineral subjects can be learned there. Bezwada will command all parts of Andhra desa equally well. Bellary, Anantapur, etc., would be served well by Bezwada as well as my friends the Oriyas, and Mr. Biswanath Das want to have the university at Vizagapatam at his backyard. Sir A. P. Patro also wants it at his backyard."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"A word of explanation, Sir?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I will give an opportunity to the hon. Member."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"Sir, I want to ask what the special advantage of Vizagapatam is except that the Government have with some object brought an amendment in favour of it. Now, we are considering the location of a university which has got to prepare students for Post-graduate and Honours and other courses of study with reference to humanities and arts. Vizagapatam has not got a Government College in arts or science. The only college existing at Vizagapatam is a second-grade college of Lady Narasinga Rao. Therefore, if a university is to be started there, it has to be started afresh.

29th January 1929] [Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao]

Why not you start it at Bezwada? Have those who support Vizagapatam made out a prima facie case for shifting the headquarters from Bezwada to that place? All these questions were considered by the then Government and they decided that Bezwada alone would satisfy the needs of the whole Andhra country.".

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid, the hon. Member is repeating his own arguments."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" On the last occasion, Sir A. P. Patro himself said that there was jubilation and enthusiasm created on account of the headquarters being established at Bezwada. Now what is it that has changed the situation? Sir Patro then said: 'This decision of the Council in making Bezwada the headquarters is already beginning to create enthusiasm in several parts of the Andhra province. We read the other day that the District Board of Kistna would vote a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs if Bezwada was made a centre. We have also heard that the zamindars and other rich persons inhabiting that part of the country are ready and willing to come forward with large amounts if Bezwada is made a university centre.' Now that Bezwada has been made the only centre according to the Bill of Mr. Venkatapathi Raju that enthusiasm should not be killed by removing it from Bezwada. Financially we are in the best position, because the missionaries are still waiting for the conclusion of our deliberations. If Bezwada is continued as the headquarters, they are sure to spend 12 to 15 lakhs and establish a college. Sir, when Sir A. P. Patro's Government was willing to accept 3 lakhs from the Kistna District Board, why should not this Government accept some more money from the municipalities and district boards? Of course my Friend, Mr. Biswanath Das, might say that the local bodies should not contribute for these purposes. I say that the local bodies are only representative institutions of the people and, when the people want in a combined way to pay money to the university, why should it not be accepted?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid these remarks will not be relevant to the amendment now under consideration."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" I thought, Sir, that financial considerations are relevant."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"They are not at all relevant to the amendment now under consideration."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" I am sorry. Public opinion as expressed has been in favour of Bezwada being continued as headquarters. Out of 25 witnesses that gave evidence before the select committee, 12 have spoken in favour of Bezwada in order that the distant parts may not be tempted to be cut off from the Andhra districts. Mr. Muniswami Nayudu has asked for the Chittoor district to be cut off from the Andhra districts. In that way, if district after district cuts itself off it would be a deplorable thing. I therefore appeal to the non-Andhra Ministry and the non-Andhra members of this House not to disrupt the Andhra University but to locate the headquarters in a central place so that it may be useful to all parts of the Andhra desa."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, now that the question of the type of the university has been settled, the next question for consideration is which place ought to be the headquarters of this Andhra University. I quite

realize that I am pleading a forlorn cause and that the Government are using their giant's strength against us in order to have the headquarters at Vizagapatam. All the same, I have to do my duty not merely by Anantapur but by the select committee which proposed Anantapur for the headquarters. I want also to do my duty by the Senate which proposed by a very large majority that Anantapur should be the headquarters. In determining the place which ought to be made the headquarters of this university, several factors arise for consideration, the foremost being the climatic conditions in the respective places suggested for the headquarters. From the hygienic point of view there cannot be any two opinions that Anantapur ranks equally with Vizagapatam. It is not my opinion. As regards Anantapur my opinion may not be worth much. I crave leave to quote an extract from a speech made by a former Director of Public Instruction, Madras, Mr. J. H. Stone, on the occasion of the opening of a first-grade college at Anantapur. He said :

'The Sanitary Commissioner considers Anantapur as the most suitable place for a college for young men from a hygienic point of view. Anantapur has however some decided advantages. I have already mentioned its hygienic superiority. Good sites for the permanent location of the college and hostel are available in the municipal extension. The fact that Anantapur is a small town has been urged against it. From the most enlightened point of view, I think that the fact is in its favour. A college established there would be more nearly residential . . . and college life would be less subject to distractions . . . and the students less subject to the temptations incidental to independent life in a town.'

"These were the memorable remarks made by a former Director of Public Instruction. Leaving these aside, I may quote the opinion of my esteemed Friend the present Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University that Anantapur is noted for its dry cold weather.

"Having said so much about the hygienic reasons why Anantapur should be selected, I may invite the attention of the House to the fact that the select committee of 35 members from the different districts of the Presidency including some of the highest names, unanimously came to the conclusion that Anantapur should be the headquarters of the Andhra University. This is what they state : 'In fixing the most suitable place for the location of the headquarters of the Andhra University, after careful consideration of all the circumstances, the committee have decided to recommend that the headquarters should be located at Anantapur. The committee were of opinion that it is not desirable to have the headquarters of the university in a neutral place or anywhere in a town.' The choice lay between Anantapur, Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam ; and the committee decided that Anantapur is the most suitable place for the headquarters. Now, Sir, among the signatories to this report I find the hon. the Member for the University, and my esteemed Friend Diwan Bahadur Kumaraswami Reddiyar. The present Vice-Chancellor also has signed the report without any dissenting minute. The present Law Member, the hon. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar, has signed it as also several others whose opinion is entitled to the greatest weight. Sir, I may say in this connexion that a lamentable attempt was made by the hon. Member for South Kanara to fritter away the effect of this select committee report by saying that the select committee were practising a huge joke. Now, Sir, it is hardly creditable for the esteemed members of the select committee to be told that they met for several days, recorded evidence, examined witnesses, received memoranda after memoranda and at the expense of the public were practising a practical joke or a joke upon the Legislative

29th January 1929] [Mr. P. Siva Rao]

Council. I could not believe for a moment that the select committee did not realize the responsibility and did not consider every aspect of the question when they by a very large majority decided that Anantapur should be the headquarters.

"Now, Sir, I pass on to the recommendations of the Senate which met on 11th October 1927 and passed this resolution. They recommended to Government to so modify the Act as to make Anantapur the headquarters of the University. This was carried by 35 for and 20 against. They also resolved that technological colleges including the college of commerce be organized at Vizagapatam with the help of Government by the University, under its management. It was carried by 47 against nil. Now, Sir, these were the recommendations made after a protracted and careful deliberation. Can there be a wiser body of men to consider this question of the University except the members of the Senate themselves? May I also draw the attention of the House to the fact, if any evidence of public opinion were needed, that just at that time the Andhra Conference held in November 1927 unanimously and unequivocally gave their verdict for Anantapur. Having such a consensus of opinion in her favour, I think Anantapur ought to succeed. The one difficult point with regard to Anantapur is that it is situated in some corner of the Andhra desa. If that objection is to prevail, that applies equally well to Vizagapatam as both are situate at the extreme ends of the Andhra desa. Now, Sir, it is said that Vizagapatam is going to become a first-class port and a big railway centre of some railway company. If it becomes a port and a big railway centre. I may also point out that Anantapur is very near Guntakal about 30 miles from it and Guntakal is one of the biggest junctions in Southern India. They are going to open railway factories and the workshop from Hubli is to be transferred to Guntakal. The only natural advantage of Vizagapatam seems to be that it commands the view of the sea. I shall have no objection whatever if they were to start marine engineering. It is only a pretext to bring in Vizagapatam as headquarters. We have got the Engineering College at Madras. What have they done to start marine engineering instruction? By all means let them start the opening of technological institutions at Vizagapatam. I do not want to take up the precious time of the Council by speaking on the manifold virtues of Anantapur. I may say whatever the Government might have done it is no reason for the change of attitude on the part of the Government. Their change of attitude has only led to the dismemberment of the Andhra province. This university question was started as a necessary preliminary to the formation of the Andhra province. The only effect of the present course will be the separation of the Andhra districts and I dare say the hon. Minister has no reason to congratulate himself on his performance. I may also say there is one other consideration in favour of Anantapur. Anantapur forms part of the Ceded districts which are not as advanced as the sister districts in the Andhra province and the location of a university centre would be a strong stimulus for the growth of higher education in the Ceded districts. If I may say so, it would be a right step towards the formation of the Andhra province. The prerequisite for an Andhra province is that all the component parts must be equally and sufficiently advanced. I may say that the separatist tendency has already been too much in evidence and I see one amendment already tabled that the Ceded districts and Chittoor should be separated. Then what are you going to do

12-45 p.m.

with this unitary type of University after all for the benefit of three or four districts? Then I remember at the time this Bill was passed promises were made by the Minister in charge, Sir Patro, that the interests of Anantapur have not been neglected and he held out the prospect that Anantapur would form the nucleus of a separate university and I remember the day when the special officer was appointed to examine the question of starting a unitary residential type of university for the whole Andhra desa or a federal type of University Whatever his recommendation may be, Government decided that for some time to come there should be this federal type of university. Has the hon. the Chief Minister attained his ideal in this unitary type of university? I am told that the first-grade colleges already in existence and the first-grade colleges hereafter to come will continue to be affiliated to these teaching universities. It will be perpetuating a kind of affiliating university and also a teaching university. I am sure it will produce a great and very acute discontent in the Andhra desa. The hon. the Chief Minister is setting up one place against another. He has taken upon himself a very grave responsibility in this matter and the feeling is so acute as it was in the days of the partition of Bengal. This practically amounts to a partition of the Andhra desa which I am sure will be resented throughout the length and breadth of Andhra desa."

* Mr. K. Koti Reddi.—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not like to travel over the ground that has been so well covered by the hon. Members, Mr. Harisarvottama Rao and Mr. Siva Rao, in favour of the claims of Anantapur as against both Vizapapatam and Bezwada. I shall try to put one or two other considerations which will show that we must decide in favour of Anantapur. The fact, Sir, that this agitation has been carried on for the past two years is quite enough to show that Bezwada is unfit for the location of the university. If Bezwada is really a desirable place, there would not have been any trouble. Other things are in its favour. The fact that Bezwada is extremely hot for three or four months a year is enough to decide that it is not a fit place for a university. Then between the two places Vizagapatam and Anantapur, there is no question that Vizagapatam is unique in some respects in Andhra desa, viz., the possibility of developing all sides of technological studies there. But, Sir, from the very inception of the university, it is clear that both the Government and the Members that hail from Northern Circars are of opinion that pure arts and science could usefully be developed apart from the place where technology could be developed. I fail to see the point of view of the representatives of Bezwada and Rajahmundry when they were claiming, knowing that Vizagapatam should be set apart for technological studies, that arts and science should be developed in their places. If technology alone should be developed in Vizagapatam, they concede the principle of arts and sciences being developed in some other place. The only justification for separating technology from arts and science is to satisfy the aspirations and the legitimate demands of the Ceded districts. Anantapur has a very good college as you all know, the finest at present. Vizagapatam has not. Anantapur is as much in a corner as Vizagapatam is so far as the Andhra country is concerned. But Anantapur has this advantage over Vizagapatam. You see, Sir, that in the Northern Circars there are a number of first-grade colleges competing with each other for development, whereas in the Ceded districts there are only two colleges at present—one at Anantapur and the other at Mada palle. At Madanapalle the number studying is small

29th January 1929] [Mr. K. Koti Reddi]

at present and the future growth of that college will depend upon the location of the headquarters of the University. If Anantapur is made the headquarters there is the possibility of developing a big University of an unitary ideal and if Vizagapatam is the headquarter, there is always the trouble of colleges at Masulipatam, Guntur and Rajahmundry, and other places, competing and reducing the number at Vizagapatam. As such Anantapur is better than Vizagapatam for an ideal type of University. The attitude from the beginning both of the Government and the members of Northern Circars has been that technology could be developed apart from arts and pure science and such being the case, if in Northern Circars technological studies are developed it is only fair that in the other portions of the proposed Andhra province other studies should be developed. I do not think it is necessary for me to deal with the grounds mentioned by other members and I have no doubt this Council will consider the claims of Anantapur justly and fairly."

Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB :—"Sir, it is a sad thing to reflect that even 1 p.m. those who were in favour of Anantapur being made the headquarters of the Andhra University, both in the Select Committee and elsewhere, should have turned their faces now against poor Anantapur. We shall have now to consider how far it would be desirable for this House to reverse the decision of the Senate, who as an expert body decided in favour of Anantapur. I also see the general opinion seems to be against Anantapur and in favour of Vizagapatam. I think that the amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister will be carried. I do not wish to say much about the merits or demerits of Anantapur as against Vizagapatam. Enough has been said and I do not wish to traverse the same ground, but if this amendment is passed, I have got one suggestion to make. I hope the hon. Minister will listen to me. . . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has to address the Chair, and he need not mind whether the other Members hear him or not."

Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB :—"I have only one suggestion to make to Government and that is that if this amendment is carried, the Ceded districts may be excluded from the provisions of the Andhra University Act, as it would be very difficult for us to send our children to Vizagapatam and we would rather prefer to go to the Madras University. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will have ample opportunities to develop that aspect of the question on Mr. Nagan Gowda's Bill."

Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB :—"I appeal to the hon. Minister to exclude at least the Bellary district, which is more a Karnataka district than an Andhra district and as such has no business to remain with the Andhras. With these few words, I oppose the amendment."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Mr. President, Sir, as far as preference for the centre is concerned, whether it is to be given to Anantapur or Vizagapatam, it seems to me, though Anantapur is losing ground, it has put forward its case as strongly as possible in the circumstances. But, so far as Bezwada is concerned, I am constrained to say, having my Friend who represents Bezwada on my right side (referring to Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao), it reminds me of a small incident in a mufassal town. As regards the feeling of the pulse of the right hand for the males and the left hand for the females, a venerable doctor said, he feels the pulse of the right hand of the males because the heart is on the right side and feels

the pulse of the left hand of the females because the heart for the females is on the left side, not knowing where the heart exactly is located. Even so, where is the real centre to be? We seem to be groping in the dark as regards the locality of the centre. The centre is really a centre and the central place is Bezwada. Therefore, I would respectfully submit, all other prejudices apart, when we have settled the sort of University we should have for the higher courses, we may have the advantage of having the holy river of Kistna for the students to bathe in and the fine hot weather for them to bask in and have the Vijayawada for them to succeed in the examinations. Therefore from every point of view, not to speak of finance, which we are constrained not to refer to in this discussion, Bezwada seems to be easily approachable from the Nizam's Dominions, from the Ceded districts, and from the Coastal districts of Nellore or even from Vizagapatam. It is more or less centrally situated. We have already decided to have the headquarters there. The whole trouble arose when the Government or some one who is responsible, came up with the suggestion that the Rajahmundry College should be shifted to Bezwada or Bezwada headquarters shoul be shifted to Rajahmundry. Now, as we have decided not to vote for Rajahmundry, the only other alternative is Bezwada. In this view, without taking much time of the hon. Members of this House, I propose that hon. Members might accept Bezwada being the centre and headquarters of the University."

* The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am not anxious to intervene in this debate, except probably to remove some misapprehension that has been created by some of the speeches made by some previous speakers, Mr. Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. Kaleswara Rao and Mr. Siva Rao. Mr. Siva Rao told the House that Government by attempting to remove the headquarters to Vizagapatam are trying to create a division among the Andhras and to destroy the Andhra unity. I was listening to the expert Member, Mr. C. R. Reddi, yesterday and he told us that the centre wherever it is, the Andhra desa will be Andhra desa; and the Government believe that Andhra desa will be Andhra desa wherever the headquarters may be. It is a surprise to me, and to other Members too, to hear that if the headquarters is not in Anantapur, Andhra desa will be divided or if it is not at Bezwada, the Andhra desa will be divided and so on. I also see in the agenda paper a motion that the Ceded districts should be taken over to the Madras University. Certainly, it is not the aim of the Government to destroy the unity of the Andhra desa. If some districts of the Andhra desa prefer to go to the Madras University, and say, 'We shall not be with Vizagapatam and want to go away to Madras,' certainly the Madras University or the Madras Government cannot refuse to admit them. We are not anxious that the Andhra districts should be divided. Hon. Members need not be under any misapprehension and think that it is the object of Government to have only one college at Vizagapatam and no colleges elsewhere. The Government colleges at Rajahmundry and at Anantapur will continue to have the same status as they have at present and they will train graduates for the pass course; only they will not be centres in the strict sense of the University. That is to say, there would not be post-graduate study or Honours course, and the first-grade colleges at Anantapur and Rajahmundry will continue to be maintained as they are, and if any necessary improvements have to be made, I don't think Government will reject the claims of Rajahmundry and Anantapur. I do not want to make any distinction

29th January 1929] [Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar]

between one centre and another and if hon. Members of the Andhra desa prefer one place or another I am not competent to judge about it. Considering all the claims, Government have come to the conclusion that Vizagapatam is the best and certainly it is not their intention to divide the Andhra desa."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the House is ready for a vote.

" The question is that in clause 2, for the word 'Anantapur' the word 'Vizagapatam' be substituted."

The motion was declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, ,, S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.
9. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, S. H. Slater.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, V. Ch. John.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
18. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.
19. Mr. A. B. Shetty.
20. ,, J. Bheemayya.
21. ,, J. A. Davis.
22. ,, R. Foulkes.
23. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
24. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
25. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
26. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
27. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
28. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar.
29. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.
30. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
31. ,, N. Siva Raj.
32. ,, V. I Muniswami Pillai.
33. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandya Nadar.
34. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
35. ,, Daniel Thomas.
36. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
37. Mr. C. R. Reddi.
38. ,, F. E. James.
39. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
40. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
41. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
42. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar
43. ,, G. R. Premayya.
44. A. S. Sahajananda Swami.
45. Mr. S. Satyamurti.
46. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
47. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
48. ,, K. R. Karant.
49. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
50. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
51. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
52. ,, C. Marudavanam Pillai.
53. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
54. ,, Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
55. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
56. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
57. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
58. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
59. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
60. The Maharaja of Venkatagiri.
61. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
62. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
63. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
64. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
65. Khan Sahib T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
66. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
67. Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.
68. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Noes.

1. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
2. Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
3. ,, S. Venkiah.
4. Rai Sahib L. C. Hampayya.
5. K. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur.
6. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
7. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
8. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib.
9. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
10. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
11. Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
12. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
13. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
14. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
15. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
16. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
17. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
18. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
19. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
20. ,, K. Koti Reddi.

[29th January 1929

Noes—cont.

21. Mr. B. Venkatratnam.
22. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
23. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
24. Zamindar of Gollapalli.
25. Mr. P. Siva Rao.
26. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
27. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
28. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.

Ayes 68. Noes 28.

The amendment was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that clause 2 as amended shall stand part of the Bill."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I now put the preamble to the vote of the House.

" The question is that the preamble shall stand part of the Bill."

The motion was carried.

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" Sir, I do not propose to make my motion that the Bill be passed into law."

1-15 p.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The next item is the Bill of Mr. Ramasomayajulu, Bill No. 16."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Sir, I present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Andhra University Act, 1925, my Bill, No. 16 of 1927, and move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" On a point of order, Sir. The next Bill in the agenda is my Bill at the bottom of page 5."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think Mr. Nagan Gowda is perfectly right. He says that his Bill is next in the agenda, and I find it is so. When I asked Mr. Ramasomayajulu to move his Bill, I did not know that by a mistake of the office his Bill had not been placed next."

Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" On a point of order, Sir, when I was called upon to move my Bill, I take it—I do not know whether I am perfectly correct or not—that I am to move the Bill. I was doing so when this point of order was taken."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" A point of order can be taken at any stage."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Sir, I move that Bill No. 6 of 1928 be taken into consideration. In doing so I wish to make a few observations regarding the Bill which I now propose to move for consideration by this House. The Bill proposes, Sir, that the district of Bellary be taken out of the Andhra University area Mr. President, Sir, as the statement of objects and reasons shows, Bellary district is mainly a Kanarese district. From a perusal of the last census of this Presidency it will be seen that Bellary is a preponderatingly Kanarese-speaking district. Only a few years ago the Indian National Congress held an enquiry in the district and came to the conclusion that Bellary was preponderatingly a Kanerese-speaking area. Out of every ten thousand people in the district of Bellary, almost 5,600 are Kanarese-speaking people. The Telugu people do not form the rest of the population of the district either, but they form only about 30 per cent of the population. In

29th January 1929] [Mr. R. Nagan Gowda]

this connexion it should also be remembered that these so-called Telugu people do understand and speak Kanarese, whereas in the district of Bellary it is possible to show Kanarese-speaking people who do not either speak or understand Telugu language; but the Telugu speaking people do understand and speak the Kanarese language.

"In support of my Bill to exclude Bellary from the Andhra University area, I have the statements made by all the three elected members from the Bellary district. It is only a few minutes ago, Sir, that the hon. Mr. Abdul Hye Sahib stated that Bellary being predominantly a Karnatic area, it should be left out of the Andhra University area. The hon. Member Mr. Siva Rao, speaking on the subject on the 20th August 1925 made the statement that he had received numerous wires from the people in his district that at any rate Bellary should be excluded from the operation of this Andhra University. He also stated that he might also say that it had been declared officially to be a Kanarese district and plaints and other Government documents were authorised to be filed in Kanarese. And he stated also that there is a strong movement in Bellary that the district should be united to the adjoining Kanarese-speaking tracts. He also added that the latest census figures would disclose to the hon. the Minister for Education that there is a preponderance of Kanarese-speaking population in Bellary, and in such a state of things he said that he did not think that the Andhra University could be usefully forced upon them without their consent. I have also to state that the hon. Member Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, speaking on the same subject on the 21st of August 1925 said: 'if the interests of the people are to be served there are difficulties to be met because there are a lot of Kanarese-speaking men there.' He also said that it will have to be an institution where Kanarese should have due prominence. According to the report of the Vernacularization Committee of the Andhra University, Kanarese does not find much of a place in the Andhra University. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar speaking on this subject also stated that the people of the Bellary district are not willing to be included within the scope of this Bill. Sir, these three elected representatives of the district of Bellary have stated without any doubt and without any hesitation that Bellary is a Kanarese-speaking area and that it ought to be removed out of the purview of the Andhra University. Mr. President, Sir, numerous organizations from the Karnatic area have petitioned to the Council that Bellary ought to be excluded. The Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee, the Karnataka Unification Committee and the Historical Association of Karnataka have sent in objections stating that Bellary is a Kanarese-speaking area and ought not to be included in the Andhra University area.

"In 1925 when the Andhra University Bill came up for discussion before this House an amendment was moved to the effect that the local Government may by notification exclude any district or part of a district or any college or institution from the operation of this Act. Sir, recently the Vernacularization Committee of the Andhra University has met and published a report for introducing Telugu as the medium of instruction, as the only medium of instruction, to be gradually introduced into the Andhra University area. Now I think the time has come when this provision that was made at the time when the Bill was originally passed, should be exercised and given effect to. On that occasion speaking on the subject, the then Minister for Education stated that certain provisions should be made in the case of those institutions or areas which will raise these special

[Mr R. Nagan Gowda] [29th January 1929

difficulties. It is to provide against such difficulties as the one that has been raised by Bellary about this question of language he said that that amendment had been accepted. The report of the Vernacularization Committee is one that has been calculated to improve the status of education, the methods of inculcating or the imparting of education in this country. I am entirely in agreement with the recommendations of the Vernacularization Committee though I am anxious that we the people of Bellary ought to get out of the Andhra University area because of their resolution No. 1 stating that Telugu ought to be adopted. Though I am one of those that feel that Bellary ought to get out of it, I feel that vernacularization is a step forward taken by the Andhra University in the matter of imparting education in this country. Sir, the Vernacularization Committee very clearly and very well stated the point that one cannot but feel strongly that the use of English as the medium of instruction is fraught with evils of a far reaching character and that it cannot produce the results which can reasonably be expected to be produced where vernacular is the medium. In countries where the mother-tongue is the medium of instruction boys and girls learn sciences and other useful subjects much earlier than the students in this country where they have to spend 6 to 10 years in learning a foreign language which they will have to master, so as to be able to study the science or the technical subject. This they can do only after they reach ages of 15 to 18. This would put on them a great handicap for being useful later in life. It is quite easy for students to learn mechanics, chemistry or physics, engineering, etc., much earlier in life than in the case of students who have to study a foreign language first and then alone take up the study of any technical subject. So I am entirely in agreement with the provision that has been made in the Andhra University, to introduce Telugu as the medium of instruction in their institution. Sir, in other institutions in this country, very important institutions, the vernacular has been used and used successfully as the medium of instruction. It is a regrettable thing that we do not have any institution in this part of the Presidency to come forward and take up this question of vernacularization earlier than this. Aligarh has introduced vernacular as the medium of instruction. The Indian Women's University at Poona has been imparting education through the vernacular, and the Usmania University at Hyderabad has been imparting education in science and literature in the vernacular, namely, Urdu."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will continue his speech at the proper time. The Council will now adjourn and meet again at 2–30 p.m."

After Lunch (2·30 p.m.)

II—cont.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION *re* PERSECUTION OF CONGRESS WORKERS IN VELLORE TALUK, NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT—*cont.*

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Mr. President, I move the following adjournment motion for which leave has been given by the House, viz.—

'*To draw the attention of Government to the recent conduct of the police in the North Arcot district in persecuting Congress workers in the taluk of Vellore, North Arcot district.*'

" It would be a surprise to the House, especially this part of the House (Congress members) that I should come forward with a complaint about the conduct of the police, for it is a well-known fact that many of my colleagus on this side of the House are used to attentions of the police, and some of

them have even sojourned in various jails in the various parts of the Presidency. In short, we may say, to quote a well-known expression 'Suffering is the badge of our tribe'. And yet if I come forward to-day and complain—not as suppliants but as demanding our rights—that the police have behaved themselves even worse than in the traditional way in which they are known, nay, expected to behave, there must be something very much wrong somewhere. We all know the state of politics in this country and we also know how even the elementary rights are denied to us. I am not complaining about that. There are other occasions and there are also other places where we would make our complaints. But what I am now complaining of is that the police in North Arcot are going out of their way and adopting methods which some years ago I would have called un-British, but now that I have lived and learnt, probably that word 'un-British' carries with it no meaning because the whole system of administration is so conducted that to call it un-British carries no special odium with it; but that they are surpassing themselves, that is my present complaint. We know that a sort of mild persecution has been going on for quite a long time. We also know that the arm of the police is long enough to reach even distinguished Indians like a Gokhale or a Sapru. We do not complain about that either. But what I am complaining of is that the police are not playing the game. If they play the game we will not object, for we will then know with whom we are dealing and what we should expect from them and we should also have attuned our conduct accordingly. But here they are doing things which no civilized Government or a recognized and accepted code of morality would permit. Therefore we come forward and appeal to the House that the state of affairs such as exists in North Arcot to-day ought to be ended.

"Another reason why I come forward with this motion is that instead of tackling the bigger people of North Arcot, the police seem to have selected the small fry for their attentions. These men are not men of position like Saprus or Sastris but they are small men in the world's eye, they occupy a very poor place among men of property for they have not got money even to engage vakils. It is against such men that the North Arcot police seem to have devoted their special attention for the past some time. The police perhaps are doing this under the impression that they are helping the Government which is feeding them. Probably they are making the country safe for British Raj. But we all know, if the lessons of history are not entirely thrown away, that such conduct on the part of the police does not help the Government but on the other hand tends to bring down the prestige of the Government, on which alone it should take its stand, if it is to last at all. Methods like calling the totis and asking them not to tom-tom Congress meetings and threatening them that they would be shut up in jail if they do so, asking temple trustees not to lend mantapams for the use of the Congress lecturers and asking the village munsif not to give facilities to these Congress workers, these, I complain, are methods that no civilized Government ought to encourage. Another thing is that even the bus owners, who have to wait on and grease the itching palms of the district board head clerk, and of the police, even these people are exploited and they are asked not to carry from one place to another the hated Congress workers, who seem to be treated even worse than lepers were treated of old. But all these would pale into insignificance before some other instances which I am going to acquaint the House with. Active steps, I am told, are being taken to manufacture evidence

[Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar] [29th January 1929

against these workers. I am told that it is not for every lecture, for every political preacher that shorthand writers are despatched from the headquarters, Vellore. But wherever there are no shorthand-writers village people are, it seems, sought to be coerced by the police to give evidence in a particular manner and to depose that the Congress workers said such and such a thing when they did not certainly say it. Even during the progress of the trial, the so-called trial, a trial in which the accused very conveniently for the Government do not seek to defend themselves, instead of giving every facility according to the canons of British justice, they are given no facility at all. In the recent case (it is not *sub judice*) the magistrate would probably have given time to the accused to procure the necessary counsel. Nothing would have been lost, no Government would be in danger thereby, certainly not the British Government, such a mighty Government—a Government on which the sun never sets. But these five accused became so important that allowing them a week's time was considered very dangerous to the British Empire in the mind of the magistrate. The poor magistrate is not to blame, it is the police that are ruling the magistracy, and even the District Magistrate is like wax in their hands. Here a word has to be said about the magistracy in North Arcot. Unfortunately, at this moment, the magistracy in the North Arcot district is not known to be either strong or praiseworthy in other directions."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"May I remind the hon. Member that the motion refers only to the conduct of the police ?"

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"I just touched on the conduct of the magistrate, simply because they are acting as the mouthpiece of the police. My complaint however is about the police. They seem to dictate the policy to the magistrates."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"On this occasion, the hon. Member has to confine himself to the complaints against the police."

*Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"My information is that for the most frivolous reason and more often for no reason at all the police go and inform the willing magistrates that allowing a certain speaker to lecture is dangerous to the peace of the district. At once the magistrate issues orders which will not stand even a minute's examination at the hands of a sound lawyer."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am sorry the hon. Member is persisting in his reference to the conduct of the magistracy."

*Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"The demeanour of the police has become absolutely intolerable. In one of the public meetings which the police and the local sub-magistrate attended, they told the lecturer not to talk about swaraj or independence but to talk only about khaddar or untouchability. Sir, if the time has come for an ordinary sub-inspector of police or an acting sub-magistrate to go and dictate to an experienced or seasoned political speaker on which subject he should talk, I wish for the sake of goodness that the Government, if they are going to persist in their policy, should publish a manual of the subjects on which the Congress workers might talk. That would be far better or more honest than harassing the poor people in this manner.

29th January 1929] [Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar]

"The discrimination which the police are making in paying their attention to some people is even worse. While they take particular care to wink at the actions of certain school of, what I may call, political thought in the country they pay their special attention to another set of people belonging to a different school of politics. For instance, in Vellore, just a few weeks back, there were two rival meetings going on on rival platforms on the well-known parade ground near the Fort. One was addressed in very strong language—I do not want to call it violent—by some persons belonging to the Self-Respect wing of the Justice party, and the other platform was occupied by a speaker belonging to the Congress party. While the police took no action in trying even to control the speakers of the Self-Respecting denomination, they came in full force and served an order which had been ready probably for several hours upon the Congress worker. I will ask whether British justice means winking at one set of political speakers and harassing another set of political speakers. I never knew it until I read the reports of the proceedings (I have the reports with me) that the police officers who were paid from the public exchequer are allowed to identify themselves with one political school of thought and deal severely with the other. I thought the magistracy and the police were above all political parties. At any rate, they ought not to give vent to their private feelings in this manner.

"Another thing I have to mention is the well-known canon of administration followed by all civilized and enlightened Governments by which not only the administration should be just but it should be so conducted as to convince the world that they are just. But the doings of the police in North Arcot give strong room for suspecting that they are not only not just, but they are unnecessarily harsh and overbearing and are adopting methods which no civilized administration could condone, much less approve of.

"There is also the feeling, a strong feeling too, that all this sinister activity is a preparation for the forthcoming elections. If there is any truth in that surmise, I may tell Government that such a policy deserves the strongest condemnation. Sir, there is also a feeling that the Simon Commission are going to visit North Arcot district and that the police want to make that district fit for the reception of the Simonites. I do not know whether the future constitution of the Government of India is going to depend upon the visit of the Simon Commission to the North Arcot district or upon the way in which they are going to be received in that district, as though the Commission are going to base their recommendations upon the grave-yard-like peace that will reign in North Arcot when all the Congress workers are safely locked up in jails, or from the addresses which they will receive from the loyal people of that district. Whatever it be, let not the police harass the poor workers who have rightly or wrongly taken a vow not to defend themselves in a court of law if they are prosecuted. To harass such a people, taking advantage of their position that they do not plead their cases before British courts, is a course which even Simonites would not be proud of, for I take it, Sir John Simon is a Briton brought up in the tradition of British Justice."

2-45 p.m.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will have to bring his remarks to a close."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Even the place for the trial of these cases is carefully selected by the police. For one batch of cases Vellore was perhaps originally fixed. But afterwards the cases seem to have been transferred to Arkonam where there is not a single vakil to defend the poor people, no not even within 20 or 30 miles of that place. Would any civilized Government tolerate this for a moment ?

"I wish to mention only one other point. I would appeal to the sense of fairness and to the commonly understood canons of public administration, viz., that greater consideration should be shown to a man who is not able to or who does not defend himself at the bar than to a man who is well able to defend himself or who would command legal help. The Congress workers are men who have taken a vow not to defend themselves in a court of law. The Magistrate at Arkonam was, I understand, about to give adjournment when it was applied for, but at the last moment evidently owing to the influence of the Deputy Superintendent of Police he refused to grant a short adjournment. Such is the influence which the all powerful police wields over the magistracy."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, although you ruled that to refer to magistrates was out of order, yet he is going on referring to them."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" The hon. the Law Member thinks that even the word 'magistrate' should not be mentioned. I humbly differ from him. I was only mentioning how the magistracy would not dare stand up independently of the police.

"Finally I submit, it is not a local question. Although I am obliged to restrict my remarks, under the rules and standing orders, to a particular portion of the North Arcot district, repression is unfortunately becoming more and more widespread, and so the question is no longer a local question. So I want the House to view this as a larger question, a question on which peace and the good name of the Government will depend. It is also an urgent question. Are we to allow the police to go on trampling under their feet our very elementary rights? I request the House to vote for this proposition unanimously thus bringing pressure to bear upon the Government to realize the utter un-British, unjust and absolutely reprehensible methods followed by the police in the North Arcot district in their dealings with Congress workers."

Mr. C. VENKATARANGAM NAYUDU :—" I do not desire to say more than two words on the motion before the House. In the first place I cannot believe that the police of my district are carrying on this notorious campaign against Congress workers without the support, if not at the instigation of the Government whose recent policy in relation to political propaganda belies, I am sorry to say, all the past political record of the present Law Member. He has no need to seek the support of any constituency for this reactionary policy for he has become part of the bureaucracy, that really rules the country. But I did not expect that this would have bred in him such gross disregard for the political aims and ideals of this country which are deliberately attacked by his policy. It is therefore our duty to carry this vote of censure against the Government. In the next place I feel that in carrying out the policy of the Government, the police of the North Arcot district have behaved towards the

29th January 1929] [Mr. C. Venkatarangam Nayudu]

Congress workers in a manner which not only constitutes a gross abuse of their powers but indicates an animus against them which it is the duty of the Government to put down. I have had information, Sir, to say that these Congress workers have been pursued by the police from place to place and that the hospitable people in villages have been asked to deny them food and lodging and that even jutka-wallahs and bus-owners were persuaded to decline to carry them in their conveyances. Such petty persecutions is unworthy of any administration professing to be model and civilized. I support the motion."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the business of the House be adjourned."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " Sir I was listening very carefully to the speech of the hon. the Mover when he drew the attention of the Government to the alleged recent conduct of the police in the North Arcot district. My hon. Friend made a number of petty allegations regarding the conduct of the police. I do not think he has brought to the notice of this House any specific instance giving the name of the policeman who has done the wrong. I may assure the House that the Government have not issued any instructions to the police that they should in any way persecute the Congress workers. I may assure the House that we make no distinction between Congress workers and non-Congress workers. I asked the Inspector-General of Police this afternoon whether he knew of any differentiation being made by the police in the treatment of Congress workers. He assured me that no such state of affairs exists. If my hon. Friend brings to my notice specific cases in which the police were trying to persecute Congress workers, I promise him that I will bestow my earnest attention. Although he has made certain vague allegations in his speech without bringing to my notice any specific cases, I promise to look into those allegations and forward them to the Inspector-General, if necessary. I hope that with this assurance the hon. Member will not press the motion to a division."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" I never intended to speak on this motion but after hearing the hon. the Home Member, I feel that I must say a few words on it. The hon. the Home Member has got a very highly paid Police department under him and a very efficient Criminal Investigation Department under him and we are paying nearly two crores of rupees for them. He seems to be quite helpless in this matter and the Inspector-General of Police is another unfortunate man who is also equally helpless. These officers are paid very high salaries and they ask my hon. Friend, Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar, to come to their rescue. They say 'we do not know what mischief has been done by the police ; we are very anxious to know whether they make any distinction between Congress workers and non-Congress workers. If you will give us specific instances then we will take action.' If my hon Friend the Home Member were to receive any such specific instance, then, I think he would quietly forward it to the Inspector-General of Police, who in turn, I think, would give it the most careful consideration in course of time, perhaps after Simon & Co. have come and gone. My friend is quite satisfied with the reply given by the Inspector-General of Police regarding this matter as he is always satisfied with everything that is said and done in his department. I do not know what these highly paid police officers are doing. If there are honest people going over to this Presidency, then they will be watching them and

take very good care of them. If unfortunately innocent people are being prosecuted for doing propaganda work and if they are persecuted by the police people then these C.I.D. men do not consider it as their duty to find out who were those that were responsible for such persecution. But this much I may say : that the hon. the Home Member has not uttered any lie. He has not stated that he has made enquiries through the Inspector-General and that he came to the conclusion that no such persecution was going on in the North Arcot district. We must give him credit to that extent. What he says is there is nothing reported to the Inspector General, there is nothing reported to the hon. the Home Member and the latter is satisfied."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is repeating his own arguments."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—"What I submit is, we cannot give any weight to such a statement like that, unless he would promise us to make enquiries and see that such things as complained of in the adjournment motion are not repeated. Unless he gives the House such an undertaking, I am afraid we have to press the motion. My hon. Friend, Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar, has brought to the notice of this House certain atrocities committed by the police and we must see that they are rectified by the Government. On that
3 p.m. point we have not got any assurance from the hon. the Home Member that he would see that these things are not repeated. He says he would not take action unless individual cases are reported to him. That is the result of his statement."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, it seems to be the rule with the Government, whenever the Simon Commission is going to visit a particular place, to put the members of the opposite political party under proper restraint, so that the place may be made safe for a grand reception to the Commission. That has been the experience in Madras and in all parts of Northern India. We now see that things are repeating themselves. There is a rumour that the Simon Commission is going to visit North Arcot. The Commission would not publish their programme beforehand, for they are afraid of the boycotters who will create an unpleasant situation for them and not allow a warm reception to be given to them. Therefore they always go in gosha, visit a place suddenly, get some reception and suddenly leave the place to another place. But somehow the rumour leaked out and the Congress workers have been busy in North Arcot in preparing a reception to the Commission in their own way. The police are hunting after them. Of course there is the other party which holds a different opinion from us and we have no quarrel with them ; but Government have no business to side with one or the other. The police, the representatives of the Government, are the instruments of oppression and persecution. Their action has created a terror in the minds of the people there. The jutka-wallahs are afraid. The householders are terrorized to give these people food and water. If any of them receives a Congressman in his house he is victimized. A reign of terror has been created in the district. The reception to the Simon Commission is being arranged in this way ; at any rate that is the feeling in distant parts of the country also. The police are persistently carrying on tales to the magistrate against Congress workers and they induce him to issue orders under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. The notorious section 144 is abused."

29th January 1929]

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is not relevant; the question is the persecution of the police and not the police troubling the magistrate."

* Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" I am not speaking of the magistrate, Sir.

" All this is done against the Congress party, the party of the boycotters. I fear that this is also done as a preliminary step to the general elections that will be coming on this year, in order to create an impression that unless the persons were in the good books of the Government they might be harassed. The people are made to believe that these things will be continued till then. If the Government want to be a just and enlightened Government it must make a thorough enquiry into the matter and warn the police officers against such things. There is no use of saying that instances are not brought to the notice of the hon. the Home Member. We are reading of many of them in the newspapers. It is the duty of the hon. the Member for Order, though not the Member for Law, though Law and Order go together, to see that these things do not happen. If they want to find out whether the people are going to welcome the Commission and give evidence before them, they ought to leave the people free without any harassment by the police. I should characterize the reply of the hon. the Member for Order as unsatisfactory and disappointing and hence there is no reason for withdrawal of the motion for adjournment at this stage."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I would not have intervened in the debate but for the fact that certain speakers here have drawn inferences not at all warranted by the reply of the hon. the Home Member. When my hon. Friend from Vellore spoke of a persecution, I thought that he had facts and figures with him and that he was going to substantiate them. He spoke of discrimination between parties and parties. Here again, beyond generalizations, I hardly found any specific allegation. My hon. Friend from Bezwada spoke of a rumour of the visit of the Simon Commission to Vellore. I ask, is it fair on the part of Members of this House to base any conclusion merely on rumours and their probable connexion with the action of the police in particular places. I have no idea whatever of anything going on in North Arcot and I think it will be the same case with many other Members also. The hon. the Home Member said that he would enquire into the matter if specific instances of police exceeding their powers were brought to his notice. Whether the Simon Commission is going to visit North Arcot or not is not known to the Members of this House, nor even to the Members of the Cabinet as an answer given to a question on that point showed. How, then, can we base this alleged connexion between the action of the police and the visit of the Simon Committee on mere rumour? Rather are we not justified in coming to the conclusion that this adjournment motion is brought forward in order to create a prejudice against the Simon Commission visiting any mufassal station in the minds of the Members of this House and the people of this Province? It is not fair, I think, for my friends to carry on what looks like propaganda work in this Council. If they want our votes, let them ask for them in a straightforward way. There are no substantiated facts. We are told that people were taken to Arkonam and . . . Are these questions to be decided by the House when the facts are not proven? It was said that the magistrate did not grant adjournments, that the Deputy Superintendent of Police objected to an adjournment being granted. It was

quite within his power to say that if an adjournment was given he could not conduct his case. Lawyer friends know very well how they fight for and against adjournments sometimes tooth and nail. These are things well within the discretion of the courts. To bring all these things here with the slender evidence available and to ask the Members of this Council to give their vote is to bring down the prestige of the House."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am not very much surprised to see that the original text of the hon. the Home Member is well explained by the running commentary of the hon. Member from Trichinopoly. In some places the commentary excels the original text. While the hon. the Home Member was satisfied with saying that these were only vague allegations against the police in that part of the Presidency, the hon. Member for Trichinopoly says that the members of the honourable profession of law are, here as elsewhere, playing their trade tricks. (Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: 'I never said that.') The honourable profession is brought to the level of a trade. I think it is an unfortunate slip of the otherwise guarded language of the hon. Member.

" Coming to the question of the interference of the police with the legitimate activities of Congressmen in a particular locality, it is not possible for us, non-official members of the House, to give more than what we have given as evidence. Supposing a petty official of the Government entertained a Congressman in his house—Indian hospitality is proverbial—he is harassed and worried ; and hence he will be the last man to expose himself lest he should get more and more trouble from this department or that department.

3-15 p.m. " We are under a moral obligation not to say the source of information. We say that certain things are happening being the outcome of the doings of the police. It is up to the Government to rectify the mistakes if they want to make themselves popular. I take it that the hon. the Home Member was really earnest when he said that he would take the matter seriously, make an earnest effort and see that no distinction was drawn between one set of people and another whether they were Congressmen or non-Congressmen. I am thankful to him so far. That is the sort of spirit that hon. Members of this House must inspire in the otherwise adamantine hearts of the Members of the Treasury Benches. Instead of doing that, you should not abet or even believe that our facts are not correct, because our facts may not be strong. If there is sufficient evidence, we can take the case to a court of law instead of asking hon. Members of the Treasury Benches to make enquiries. We will, then, put the case in the court of law and secure justice. Because it is not possible in some cases, hon. Members of this House come forward with certain allegations that in a certain locality, the Police Department are doing things which are not always right in the eye of law. It is these custodians of peace themselves that administer law and order—these petty officials of the lower grade, I am not speaking of the higher grade, of the rank and file of the Police Department—that are responsible for more crimes in the land than the people themselves. It is they who go out of their way when petty offences of doubtful nature occur."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member will be in order if he confines himself to the persecutions in the North Arcot district by the police. The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks to Vellore taluk of the North Arcot district."

29th January 1929]

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" In the Vellore taluk of the North Arcot district it is our information that the police go out of their way and persecute Congress workers by following them to certain meetings. Where some of these young men belonging to the Congress party are persecuted, it is our information that in one of the meetings the person that is run after was never present; in another meeting he was present but never delivered a speech. According to our information—we cannot prove it to the hilt—the police sent a report to the sub-magistrate concerned that the gentleman had been present in three or four meetings and that he had delivered speeches in three or four meetings, which were of an inflammatory nature and of setting one class of persons against another. That sort of vague information is supplied to the sub-magistrate and he forthwith issued orders under section 144. . ."

Mr. ALLADI KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR :—" Is the hon. Member in order to refer to the magistrates?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member will certainly agree that he is not right in referring to the magistracy on this motion."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" I was referring only in so far as the police induced the magistrate to prosecute the Congressmen. I will be within my legitimate limits if I referred to that point only. Why I am referring to the magistrates is this; the police ask the magistrates indirectly to issue these orders and to prosecute some people. The police induce the magistrates to prosecute people by giving false reports to the latter. The magistrates issue orders on these false reports. As far as my district is concerned the Police Superintendent. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member may avail himself of another opportunity to extol the police officials in his district."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" The Superintendents of Police act on the information given by the subordinates. The subordinates, generally constables and head constables, send reports to the department and the magistrate. The magistrates generally come from clerical posts. The magistrate may be an acting man. If he does not take drastic action on such matters, the department may come down upon him. Without examining the details of the case, without looking at the justice of the case he issues the order. This is the trouble. It is for the Government, when certain allegations are made, when certain information is supplied, to give us more information, to examine the question, to ask the superior officers—responsible officers—to go into the matter on the spot, and not leave the matter entirely in the hands of the rank and file of the department but to see that justice is done. For this reason this motion is tabled. I hope it will be taken in the spirit and the earnestness with which this motion is brought forward. The Treasury Bench will have to give their best consideration to the motion."

Mr. W. P. A. SOUNDARAPANDIA NADAR :—" I move, Sir, that the question be now put."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the question be put."

The closure motion was put and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows :—

Ayes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, ,, S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
9. Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.
10. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
11. Mr. H. A. Watson.
12. ,, C. A. Souter.
13. ,, S. H. Slater.
14. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
15. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
16. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
17. ,, Syed Tajuddin Sahib
18. Munshi Abdul Wahab Sahib.
19. Mr. A. Balakrishna Shetti.
20. ,, C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
21. ,, J. Bheemayya.
22. ,, J. A Davis.
23. ,, R. Foulkes.
24. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
25. ,, Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
26. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
27. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar.
28. ,, T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
29. ,, N. Siva Raj.
30. Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
31. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
32. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
33. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
34. ,, S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar.
35. ,, Daniel Thomas.
36. ,, S. Venkiah.
37. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya.
38. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
39. Mr. C. E. Wood.
40. ,, W. O. Wright.
41. ,, F. E. James.
42. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
43. ,, H. F. P. Hearson.
44. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
45. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
46. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
47. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
48. ,, Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
49. ,, V. Ramji Rao.
50. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
51. The Maharaja of Venkatagiri.
52. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
53. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
54. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
55. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib.
56. Mr. Muhammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib.
57. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar
58. Mr. T. M. Moidoo Sahib.
59. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.

Noes.

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, S. Satyamurti.
3. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar
4. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
5. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
6. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
7. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
8. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib.
9. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
10. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
11. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
12. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
13. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
14. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
15. Mr. Kottal Uppi Sahib.
16. ,, K. R. Karant.
17. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
18. ,, A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.
19. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.
20. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
21. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
22. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
23. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
24. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
25. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
26. ,, C. Marudavanam Pillai.
27. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
28. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
29. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
30. ,, B. Venkataratnam.
31. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
32. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
33. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda.
34. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.

Ayes 59. Noes 34.

The closure motion was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the business of the House be adjourned."

The motion was put and declared lost.

29th January 1929]

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows :—

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
6. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.
9. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Bazl-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
10. Mr. H. A. Watson.
11. ,, C. A. Souter.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
14. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
15. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
16. ,, Syed Tajudin Sahib.
17. ,, Abdul Wahab Sahib.
18. ,, C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
19. ,, A. Balakrishna Chetti.
20. ,, J. Bheemayya.
21. ,, J. A. Davis.
22. ,, R. Foulkes.
23. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
24. ,, Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.
25. ,, Subadar-Major Nanjappah Bahadur.
26. ,, Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar.
27. ,, T M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
28. ,, N. Siva Raj.
29. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
30. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
31. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
32. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandya Nadar,
33. ,, S. Subrahmanya Mooppanar.
34. ,, Daniel Thomas.
35. ,, S. Venkayya.
36. Rai Sahib M. Hampayya.
37. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
38. Mr. E C. Wood.
39. ,, W. O. Wright.
40. ,, J. E. James.
41. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.
42. ,, H. F. P. Hearson.
43. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
44. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
45. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
46. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
47. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
48. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
49. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
50. Maharaja of Venkatagiri.
51. Diwan Bahadur P. C Ethirajulu Nayudu.
52. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
53. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
54. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
55. Mr. Muhammad Khadir Moideen Sahib.
56. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
57. Mr T. M. Moidu Sahib.
58. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
59. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.

Ayes.

1. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
2. ,, S. Satyamurti.
3. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
4. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
5. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
6. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
7. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
8. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib.
9. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
10. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
11. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
12. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
13. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
14. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
15. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib.
16. ,, K. R. Karant.
17. Mr. C. Obi Reddi.
18. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
19. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
20. ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
21. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
22. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
23. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
24. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
25. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
26. ,, C. Marudavanam Pillai.
27. ,, K. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
28. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
29. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
30. ,, B. Venkataratnam.
31. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.

Neutral.

1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
2. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
3. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
4. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda.
5. ,, P. Siva Rao.
6. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
7. ,, C. Gopala Menon.

Ayes 31. Noes 59. Neutral 7.

The motion was lost.

Appendix I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1101-B asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 192 supra.]

List of official residences to which sanitary, water-supply and electric installations and fittings were added within the last three years 1925–26, 1926–27 *and* 1927–28 *together with the cost thereof and consequent change in rent.*

Serial number and name of residence.	Cost of				Rent.		Remarks.
	Sanitary fittings.	Water-supply fittings.	Electric instal-lation.	Total.	Previous.	Subsequent.	
	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Ganjam Division.							
1. District Judge's quarters at Berhampur ..	..	773 5 0	..	773 5 0	178 0 0	182 0 0	
2. Quarters of the Sub-Inspector of Police (Town), Berhampur	..	128 0 6	..	128 0 6	..	..	Rent free.
3. Revenue Divisional Officer's quarters at Berhampur	..	339 12 3	..	339 12 3	89 0 0	12 0 0	
4. District Medical officer's quarters at Berhampur	..	351 0 0	..	351 0 0	102 0 0	104 0 0	
North Presidency Division.							
5. Police Inspector's quarters, Georgetown ..	..	..	500	500 0 0	..	..	Rent free.
6. Sergeant's quarters A-1, A-2 Reserve Police I to VI	..	..	3,623	3,623 0 0	..	..	Do.
7. Quarters for Personal Assistant to the Superintendent, Government Museum ..	..	..	460	460 0 0	..	..	Do.
8. Quarters for the Assistant Surgeon, Rayapuram Hospital	..	..	494	494 0 0	70 0 0	74 8 0	
9. Sergeant's quarters, General Hospital ..	..	85 0 0	619	704 0 0	40 0 0	46 0 0	
10. Quarters for the Head Sergeant, Mental Hospital	..	..	340	340 0 0	..	..	Rent free.
11. Quarters for Assistant Surgeon, New Hospital, Rayapuram	234	..	..	234 0 0	73 0 0	75 0 0	
12. Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters, second class, Penitentiary	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	2 0 0	24 0 0	

List of official residences to which sanitary, water-supply and electric installations and fittings were added within the last three years 1925–26, 1926–27 and 1927–28 together with the cost thereof and consequent change in rent—*cont.*

Serial number and name of residence.	Cost of Sanitary fittings.	Cost of Water-supply fittings.	Cost of Electric instal-lation.	Cost of Total.	Rent Previous.	Rent Subsequent.	Remarks.
NORTH PRESIDENCY DIVISION—*cont.*		RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	
13. Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters, second class	..	125 0 0	..	125 0 0	23 0 0	24	
14. Indian officers' quarters, I to IV, now occupied by Lady Willingdon Medical School Hospital	..	..	3,790	3,790 0 0	329 0 0	354	
15. Rayapuram Police Inspector's quarters ..	..		419	419 0 0	..	..	Rent free
16. Vepery do. ..	..	..	540	540 0 0	..	..	Do.
17. House Surgeon's quarters, Rayapuram Hospital	..	..	1,117	1,117 0 0	..	..	Do.
18. Nun's quarters, Rayapuram Hospital ..	..	..	900	900 0 0	..	..	Do.
SOUTH PRESIDENCY DIVISION.							
19. Sergeant's quarters, 'D' division Police, 8 quarters	..	6,061 0 0	3,550	9,611 0 0	..	..	Rent free.
20. Principal's quarters, Teachers' College ..	..	460 0 0	..	460 0 0	123 0 0	126	
21. Manual Training Instructor's quarters, Teachers' College, Saidapet	..	520 0 0	..	520 0 0	53 0 0	55 * (Provisional)	
22. Clerks' quarters at Todhunternagar— 'A' Type	.	41 0 0	..	41 0 0	20 0 0		
'B' "	..	41 0 0	..	41 0 0	15 0 0	20	
'C' "	..	41 0 0	..	41 0 0	11 0 0	15	
23. Quarters for the Director, King Institute, Guindy	..	159 0 0	..	159 0 0	109 0 0	11 110 * (Provisional)	
24. Nawab's gardens bungalow	..	159 0 0	5,565	5,724 0 0	145 0 0	194 * (Provisional)	
25. Quarters for the Deputy Superintendent, King Institute	..	159 0 0	..	159 0 0	44 0 0	45 *	

26. Quarters for the Sergeant, King Institute, Guindy	*	159 0 0	..	150 0 0	23 0 0	(Provisional) 24 0 0	
27. Jeypore House, II F.S. Queen Mary's College for Women	..	..	34	34 0 0	..	..	Rent free.
28. Beach House, Ground Floor West Queen Mary's College for Women .*	..	..	43	43 0 0	..	..	Do.
29. Beach House, Ground Floor Central Queen Mary's College for Women	..	..	22	22 0 0	..	..	Do.
30. Ice House Hostel, Superintendent's quarters.	..	..	160	160 0 0	..	..	Do.
Bellary Division.							
31. Collector's residence, Bellary	..	..	2,887	2,887 0 0	179 0 0	194 0 0	
31A. Quarters of the Conservator of Forests, Bellary	..	..	1,327	1,327 0 0	143 0 0	143 0 0	
Coimbatore Division.							
Ootacamund.							
32. Secretariat clerks' quarters, Block No. 1 ..	..	..	558	558 0 0	21 8 0	24 8 0	
33. Do. do. 2 ..	..	..	572	572 0 0	32 8 0	35 8 0	
34. Do. do. 3 ..	..	..	552	552 0 0	25 8 0	28 8 0	
35. Do. do. 4 ..	..	..	532	532 0 0	28 0 0	31 0 0	
36. Do. do. 5 ..	..	..	591	591 0 0	28 0 0	31 0 0	
37. Do. do. 6 ..	..	..	547	547 0 0	29 0 0	32 0 0	
38. Do. do. 7 ..	..	..	446	446 0 0	29 0 0	31 0 0	
39. Do. do. 8 ..	..	..	524	524 0 0	29 0 0	32 0 0	
40. Do. do. 9 ..	..	..	594	494 0 0	39 0 0	42 0 0	
41. Do. do. 10 ..	..	..	594	494 0 0	39 0 0	42 0 0	
42. Do. do. 11 ..	..	..	593	593 0 0	39 0 0	42 0 0	
43. Do. do. 12 ..	..	..	487	487 0 0	20 8 0	22 8 0	
44. Do. do. 13 ..	..	..	473	473 0 0	20 8 0	22 8 0	
45. Do. do. 14 ..	..	..	462	462 0 0	20 0 0	22 0 0	
46. Do. do. 15 ..	..	..	481	481 0 0	40 0 0	42 0 0	
47. Do. do. 16 ..	..	..	481	481 0 0	40 0 0	42 0 0	
48. Do. do. 17 ..	..	..	509	509 0 0	40 0 0	43 0 0	
49. Do. do. 18 ..	..	..	542	542 0 0	40 0 0	43 0 0	
50. Seven unmarried clerks' quarters ..	..	..	1,302	1302 0 0	60 0 0	67 0 0	
51. Do. outhouses.	..	..	210	210 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	

* (The term 'provisional' appearing on this page is intended to show that the figures represent rents fixed as per data statement submitted by the Executive Engineer and are subject to the scrutiny by the audit officer and approval of the Superintending Engineer.)

List of official residences to which sanitary, water-supply and electric installations and fittings were added within the last three years 1925–26, 1926–27 and 1927–28 together with the cost thereof and consequent change in rent—*cont.*

Serial number and name of residence.	Cost of				Rent.		Remarks.
	Sanitary fittings.	Water-supply fittings.	Electric instal-lation.	Total.	Previous.	Subsequent.	
		RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
COIMBATORE DIVISION—*cont.* *Ootacamund*—cont.							
52. Pressmen's Block No. 1	..	..	416	416 0 0	32 0 0	34 0 0	
53. Do. 2	..	..	420	420 0 0	24 8 0	26 8 0	
54. Do. 3	..	..	466	466 0 0	24 0 0	26 0 0	
55. Do. 4	..	..	433	433 0 0	28 0 0	30 0 0	
56. Connemara Cottage	..	..	804	804 0 0	147 0 0	151 0 0	
57. Private Secretary's clerk's quarters Block No. 1	..	..	551	551 0 0	25 0 0	28 0 0	
58. Private Secretary's clerk's quarters, Block No. 2	..	..	553	553 0 0	25 0 0	28 0 0	
59. Section officers' quarters	..	..	332	332 0 0	15 0 0	17 0 0	
60. Park Sergeant's quarters	..	..	459	459 0 0	23 0 0	25 0 0	
61. Subdivision clerks' quarters	..	..	355	355 0 0	12 0 0	14 0 0	
62. Hospital Assistant quarters	..	..	350	350 0 0	19 0 0	21 0 0	
63. Press Manager's quarters	..	..	457	457 0 0	28 8 0	31 8 0	
64. Police Sub-Inspectors' quarters, Block No. 1	..	..	211	211 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0	
65. Do. do. 2	..	..	211	211 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0	
66. Do. do. 3	..	..	220	220 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0	
67. Police Sergeants' quarters 1 ..	..	..	346	346 0 0	25 0 0	27 0 0	
68. Do. 2	..	..	327	327 0 0	25 0 0	27 0 0	
69. Revenue block 4	..	..	539	539 0 0	30 0 0	33 0 0	
70. Do. 5	..	..	546	546 0 0	30 0 0	33 0 0	
71. Do. 6	..	..	537	537 0 0	30 0 0	33 0 0	
72. Forest Ranger's quarters	..	..	412	412 0 0	22 0 0	24 0 0	
73. Assistant Sergant's quarters	..	..	378	378 0 0	28 0 0	30 0 0	
74. Chesterfield (District Medical Officer's quarters)	..	..	1,092	1,992 0 0	133 0 0	138 0 0	
75. Monte Rosa	..	..	1,502	1,502 0 0	154 0 0	162 0 0	
76. Police Sub-Inspector's quarters at Kandal.	..	..	185	185 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0	
77. Sub-Registrar's clerks' quarters	..	160 0 0	..	160 0 0	23 0 0	24 0 0	
78. Do. peons' do.	..	130 0 0	..	130 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	

79. Pressmen's block No. 5	..	53 0 0	..	53 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
80. Do. 9	..	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
81. Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's quarters at Ootacamund	..	450 0 0	..	450 0 0	19 0 0	21 0 0
Coonoor.						
82. Quarters for Tahsildar	..	77 0 0	..	77 0 0	28 0 0	28 0 0
83. Do. Sub-Magistrate	..	64 0 0	..	64 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
84. Do. Head clerk	..	56 0 0	..	56 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0
85. Do. Head Accountant	..	23 0 0	..	23 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
86. Clerks' quarters I block of 4 quarters ..	..	83 0 0	..	83 0 0	29 0 0	29 0 0
87. Do. II do. ..	..	81 0 0	..	82 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
86. Do. III block of 5 quarters ..	..	108 0 0	..	108 0 0	39 0 0	40 0 0
89. Do. IV block of 2 quarters ..	..	44 0 0	..	44 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
90. Peon's quarters I block of 7 quarters ..	..	73 0 0	..	73 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
91. Do. II do. ..	..	73 0 0	..	73 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
92. Do. III block of 6 quarters ..	..	63 0 0	..	63 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
CAUVERY DIVISION.						
93. Police Hospital Sub-Assistant Surgeon's quarters at Tanjore		220 0 0	..	320 0 0	9 0 0	11 0 0
MADURA DRAINAGE DIVISION.						
94. District Judge's quarters at Madura ..		44 0 0	..	44 0 0	186 0 0	187 0 0
95. Executive Engineer's quarters, Madura Drainage division		35 0 0	..	35 0 0	102 0 0	102 0 0
96. Quarters for the District Superintendent of Police, Madura		35 0 0	..	35 0 0	117 0 0	118 0 0
97. Quarters for the District Medical Officer, Madura		35 0 0	..	35 0 0	112 0 0	112 0 0
98. District Forest Officer's quarters now occupied by the Collector at Madura of Ramnad		35 0 0	..	35 0 0	96 0 0	97 0 0
99. Quarters for the Inspector of Schools, Madura		35 0 0	..	35 0 0	109 0 0	109 0 0
100. Assistant Collector's quarters at Madura occupied by the District Superintendent of Police, Ramnad		23 0 0	..	28 0 0	72 0 0	72 0 0
101. Drainage Assistant Engineer's quarters ..		23 0 0	..	23 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
102. Ramnad Reserve Inspector's quarters, Madura (Old Reserve Inspector's quarters at Madura)	Proportionate expenditure for fixing a new metre to the water-supply scheme to the European officer's quarters at Tallakulam. 293	..	..	..	18 0 0	19 0 0

Appendix II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1102 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 192 supra.]

Kurnool district (taluks).	The names of villages worst affected.	Number of attacks from 1st April 1928 to 31st August 1928.	Number of inoculations done from 1st April 1928 to 31st August 1928.		Mortality from rinderpest.				
			By serum alone method.	By serum simultaneous method.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
1. Pattikonda ..	Kotakonda, Marella, Kunkanuru and Karivemula.	4,365	4,657	123	196	602	511	467	543
2. Dhone ..	Allamkonda, Pyapalle and Kallachella.	977	1,954	317	91	97	144	85	109
3. Kurnool ..	Niduzur, Ulchela and Venkayyapalle.	733	4,655	..	41	199	120	136	62
4. Koilkuntla ..	Gosermanipalle of Owk division	1,974	2,976	..	175	267	183	107	129
5. Sirvel ..	Pedda Vengalee, C. Cumbalur and Brahmanapalle.	600	501	..	40	35	199	92	86
6. Cumbum ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Nandikotkur ..	....	Not known.	155	..	1	20	9	5	29
8. Nandyal ..	Tamarajupalle	302	979	..	..	7	51	51	14
9. Markapur ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	,951	15,877	440	544	1,227	1,217	943	972

Appendix III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1105-A asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 194 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 2948, Revenue, dated 18th December 1928.

From the Honorary Joint Secretary, Prohibition League, Malabar, dated 15th October 1928.

I have the honour to submit herewith a memorandum of the Prohibition League, Calicut, on some points relating to the Excise Administration of Government and request you to be so good as to give it your best consideration.

The Prohibition League, Calicut, begs to submit the following memorandum on some of the points relating to Excise Administration and requests the Government to give it their favourable consideration.

Excise Licensing Boards.—The League is aware that the Excise Licensing Boards have been reconstituted as a result of the recommendations of the Excise Committee. By a notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 21st July 1927, the Excise Licensing Boards for certain mufassal municipalities have been constituted and for the Calicut Municipality also having a population over 50,000 there is a Licensing Board. As mentioned in the notification above stated the Licensing Board is comprised of 10 members distributed as follows:—

(*a*) Three official members.
(*b*) Two representatives of the Municipal Council.
(*c*) One member of Legislative Council.
(*d*) One temperance representative.
(*e*) One representative of labour.
(*f*) One representative of licensees.
(*g*) One employer of labour.

It may be noted that in regard to the Calicut Licensing Board—it is probable that is the case elsewhere also—(*c*), (*e*) and (*g*) have been nominated by the Collector. These three together with the three officials and the representative of the licensees constitute a decided majority being seven against three who are expected to represent the interests of the temperance cause, and any proposal for the reduction in the number of shops or change of place cannot generally find acceptance unless the officials favour such proposals. The proceedings of the Calicut Licensing Board are an instance in point. The Chairman elected will be invariably an official as the nominated members who owe their position to the Collector will generally favour his election. That has been the case in regard to Calicut. Even if the member of the Legislative Council and the representative of labouring classes join the three elected members, on all questions there will be usually equal number of votes and the casting vote of the Collector who is here the Chairman of the Board will decide the issues. Moreover in the case of Calicut, the member of Legislative Council who resides in Tellicherry is the member of the Calicut Licensing Board. The League trusts that the object of the Government in creating these Licensing Boards is to ascertain through their members public opinion on the location and number of drink shops. Only those that are residents in the municipal area can be expected to know and

represent real public opinion. Much less can a nominated member of the Legislative Council be expected to know the wishes of the public of Calicut with whom he did not come into contact, even at the time of elections to the Legislative Council. Therefore the League submits that the following modifications are necessary in the composition of the Licensing Board if it is to serve at all the purpose for which it has been constituted :—

(*a*) The Chairman of the Board shall be a non-official elected by the Board.

(*b*) A member of the Legislative Council residing in the area of the municipality to be nominated and if no such member is available the existing Temperance Organizations may be asked to elect one more representative. In the absence of Temperance Organizations the Collector shall nominate from among active social workers.

(*c*) The representative of labour of the depressed classes shall be nominated from among the actual working classes.

(*d*) The representative of employers of labour shall be elected by the employers of labour owning factories that come under the Factories Act.

As regards our recommendations (*e*) and (*d*) the League begs to represent that the method of representation unless arranged as suggested is doing more harm than good. The labour or depressed classes are represented by a member who is not an actual worker. In the case of Calicut the representative of labour classes happens to be a member of the League. But what we are concerned with is not with persons but the principle on which nominations should be based. An employer of labour has been nominated. The system of nomination should be followed only in areas where the employers of labour are few. But in a place like Calicut where there are so many employers of labour, both Indian and European, we do not understand at all why the representative of the employers of labour should not be elected.

By rule 15 of the notification already referred to, the Board shall not during its term of office reduce the number of shops existing on the date when it came into office by more than one-fifth of each kind of shop and it shall not be competent to any succeeding Board to reduce the number to a lower figure than one-third of the number existing when such Boards were first constituted. The League is of opinion that this rule curtails the liberty of the Board in making progressive reduction in the number of shops. Taking the case of Calicut, there are nine arrack shops in the town. The utmost the present Licensing Board can do under the rule above quoted is to reduce one shop; but in no case can this Board and the succeeding Licensing Boards order closure of more than six shops. So virtually it will take eighteen years to close six shops as not more than one shop can be closed during the term of office of a Board and no further reduction can take place after eighteen years unless the Government are pleased to alter the rules. Moreover as rules stand at present, it is not clear whether the restrictions regarding reduction in the number of shops are equally applicable in the case of proposal to increase the number of shops. While the Licensing Board may reduce the number of shops, the Government or the representative of the licensees may increase the number of shops every year rendering the decisions of the Board ineffective. At any rate the struggle for reduction will become keener and the feeling of opposition which must necessarily evoke will not be helpful in creating the spirit of co-operation necessary for

29th January 1929]

the promotion of the cause of temperance. The League is of opinion that there is no necessity for the rule quoted above as the Board's decisions are not final and are at present subject to the control of the Commissioner of Excise. This rule is not intelligible even if the powers of the Board in regard to reduction in the number of shops is absolute and final. After all the decisions of the Board have been rendered advisory by rule 17 of the notification. It is the opinion of the League that the decisions of the Board in regard to reduction in the number of shops should be final subject to the control of Government and not of the Commissioner of Excise. That will accord with the principle of responsibility of the Minister in charge of the subject who is subject to the vote of the Legislative Council. The Commissioner of Excise will even then have the right to appeal to Government against the decisions of the Board. The League would also represent that there should be Excise Licensing Boards for all municipal areas instead of constituting them only for areas with a population 50,000 or more. It is not understood why the smaller municipalities should be treated in a different manner. The problems facing them are the same. The League ventures to express the opinion that it is an unnecessary and needless distinction.

The Excise Advisory Committees.—These committees have been constituted for revenue divisional areas including smaller municipalities with less than 50,000 population. As already suggested in the previous paragraph, the smaller municipalities may receive Excise Licensing Boards and these committees may deal only with the problem of rural drink shops.

The Advisory Committee is constituted on lines similar to those of the Excise Licensing Board with this difference that there is no representation for employers of labour and a member of Legislative Council is not nominated to it. Unless there are more than one municipality and taluk board represented on the committee, the defects noticed in regard to the Excise Licensing Board will operate in the case of the Advisory Committees also. As the name itself indicates the powers of the committees are merely advisory. and its decisions are subject to the approval of the Collector. The final authority is the Commissioner of Excise. The League cannot understand at all why this distinction should exist between the Licensing Boards and the Advisory Committees and their powers should be seemingly different while in effect they are the same. The League begs to suggest that Licensing Boards may be constituted for the revenue divisional areas as well and the powers at present enjoyed and proposed to be given by the League may be given to these Advisory Committees also. The decisions of the Committee may be subject to the veto of the Government only.

After carefully reading the notifications relating to the Excise Licensing Boards and the Excise Advisory Committees, and studying their political working the League feels constrained to come to the conclusion that the Government have not shown sufficient confidence in the representatives of the people on these bodies. Trust begets trust and exercise of real power only can create a sense of responsibility. It appears as though the Government are afraid that if full powers are granted that the drink shops will *all* be closed in a day. Such a fear breeds suspicion on both sides and the amount of co-operation necessary to solve the drink problem can never be got. The problem will have to remain unsolved till there is a change of heart. The Government have been pleased to grant so many powers to the local bodies. It cannot be gain-said that on the whole the local bodies have felt sense of

[29th January 1929

responsibility in exercising their powers. Temperance work is social work and those working for the temperance cause are social workers who are really conversant with the facts of the situation and can be trusted to exercise their judgment discreetly. The League requests the Government to modify the rules governing the constitution and functions of the Licensing Boards and the Advisory Committees in the directions indicated in this memorandum.

Order—Mis. No. 2948, *Revenue, dated* 18*th December* 1928.

The Honorary Secretary, Prohibition League, Malabar, is informed that the Excise Licensing Boards and Advisory Committees which have been recently constituted have been working only for a short time and that the suggestions in the memorandum submitted with his letter, dated 15th October 1928, will be considered when some experience has been gained of the working of these bodies.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Health)

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To M.R.Ry. R. Suryanarayana Rao, B.A., Secretary, Prohibition League, Malabar.
,, the Commissioner of Excise.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1106 asked by Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 195 supra.]

(1)

Statement showing the qualifications of Dr. W. Happer, the specialist in venereal diseases for the Madras Presidency.

A.—ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS.

(1) Graduated M.B., Ch. B., Edinburgh, July 1925.

(2) M.D. (with venereal diseases as special subject).

(3) M.R.C.P

B.—POST-GRADUATE EXPERIENCE.

Dates.	Employment.	Work engaged on
August 1925	House Surgeon, the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.	Surgical Out-patient Department under Mr. W. A. Cochrane, F.R.C.S.
September 1925 ..	Locum Tenens	General Practice, Dr. Clary, Ullesthorpe, Rugby.
October 1st to December 31st, 1925.	House Surgeon, East Pilton Hospital, Edinburgh.	Diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases in women and children, under Mr. Lees.
	Part-time Clinical Assistant, Venereal Diseases Department, the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.	Diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases in men under Mr. Lees.
January 1st to August 31st, 1926.	Assistant Clinical Bacteriologist, the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.	Dark ground examination for Sp. Pallidar, Examination of Smears. Preparation of cultures and Auto-Vaccine.
	Part-time Clinical Assistant, Venereal Diseases Department, the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.	Examination of blood by Wasserman and other reactions. Examination of Cerebro spinal fluid.
August 1926 to July 30th, 1927.	House Surgeon, St. Paul's Hospital for diseases of the skin and Genito-Urinary organs, London.	General skin diseases. Genito-urinary surgery. Venereal diseases in men and women (100,000 attendances per annum) Mr. Allport and Mr. Mills.
August 1927 to May 1928.	Senior Clinical Assistant, Ante Natal Department, Royal Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh.	In charge of administration and diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases in pregnancy under Professor Johnstone and Mr. Lees.

(2)

G.O. No. 1927, P.H., 19th September 1928.

The Surgeon-General and the Accountant-General are informed that the Governor-General in Council has sanctioned, on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, the creation by this Government of a temporary post of specialist in venereal diseases for this Presidency for a period of three years. The pay and other conditions of service of the officer selected for the post will be as follows :—

(i) *Pay.*—Rupees 1,600 a month. The officer will not be entitled to rent-free quarters, exchange compensation, presidency or any other allowance.

(ii) *Passage.*—A free first-class passage to India and a free first-class return passage on completion of the term of appointment will be provided by the Government.

(iii) *Leave.*—The officer will be subject to the model leave rules applicable to officers engaged on contract.

(iv) *Pension.*—The officer shall have no claim to pension or gratuity or the benefits of any special provident fund.

(v) *Travelling allowance.*—The Madras Travelling Allowance Rules will apply to any journeys which the officer may have to make.

[29th January 1929

(vi) *Private practice.*—The officer's whole time will be at the disposal of the Government and he will not be permitted to undertake private work except with their special sanction and under such conditions as they may prescribe.

(vii) *Duties.*—The duties of the specialist will consist in the organization, on proper lines, and the supervision of anti-venereal work in this Presidency. He will also be the Lecturer on Venereal Diseases in the Madras Medical College and in that capacity will train under-graduate and post-graduate students. His other chief duties will be—

(*a*) to advise the Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Health as to the steps to be taken to reduce the prevalence of venereal diseases in the Presidency and to deal with cases already infected;

(*b*) to arrange for the establishment of treatment centres in the important hospitals in Madras City, such as the General Hospital, the Hospital for Women and Children and the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital and in one or more Red Cross Child Welfare centres;

(*c*) to supervise the treatment in the General Hospital and in the Child Welfare centres, to advise in a consulting capacity on treatment in all other centres and to co-ordinate the work being carried on in the venereal diseases departments of all the medical institutions in Madras City;

(*d*) to train members of the various hospital staffs in the practical methods of diagnosis and treatment and to give similar training to medical men and women from rural areas and provincial towns who may be selected for the purpose; and

(*e*) generally to do all such work connected with his special subject, which may be entrusted to him by the Government from time to time.

2. The post of Lecturer in Venereal Diseases in the Civil Surgeon's grade sanctioned in G.O. No. 801, P.H., dated the 27th April 1927, will be held in abeyance with effect from the date on which the specialist appointed takes charge and for so long as he is employed.

3. The High Commissioner for India will be addressed in regard to the recruitment of an officer for the post of specialist in venereal diseases sanctioned in this order.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Health)

S. Ranganathan,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General.
,, Director of Public Health.
,, Accountant-General, through Finance Department
,, Finance Department.

Appendix V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1110 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 197 supra.]

Letter from the District Health Officer, Bellary, to the Director of Public Health, Madras, C.R. No. 527/28, dated 9th November 1928.

1. The population of Kamalapuram is 5,359.

		1927
2. The total number of births	... ...	193
Do. birth-rate	... ...	36·01
Do. deaths	... ...	347
Do. death-rate	... ...	64·75

Deaths.

Causewar Analysis.		Agewar Analysis.	
Born dead	3	Under 1 year	71
Cholera	8	Between 1 and 5 years ...	34
Plague	120	" 5 and 15 " ...	56
Fever	52	" 15 and 45 " ...	102
Dysentery	11	Above 45 years	84
Respiratory	6		
Injuries	1	Total ...	347
Maternal deaths	3		
All other causes	143		
Total ...	347		

3. The eight deaths of cholera synchronised with Humpi festival following the return of pilgrims from Emmanur festival of Bombay Presidency. With early steps taken, the epidemic was quickly aborted and controlled in spite of the Humpi festival.

4. The 120 deaths of plague included occurrences in two epidemics :—

(1) From 31st January to 18th March 1927 when there were 39 deaths.

(2) From 18th July to 18th October 1927 when there were 81 deaths.

Evacuation orders had been promulgated on the onset of the first epidemic but were not given effect to owing to the lateness of the season with reference to plague. There was a rebounding epidemic of very severe virulence, reports of which were suppressed for over a fortnight. The Reddi was punished on this account.

The place was evacuated with difficulty towards the close of August within which period the majority of deaths had occurred. The weather was very unfavourable for effective sun disinfection and the epidemic persisted therefore in camps.

Intensive inoculations were several times attempted but without success.

[29th January 1929

The deaths under fever numbering 52 and a great part of the deaths shown under all other causes is directly and indirectly due to malaria which is very prevalent in the Union. This disease has sapped the vitality of the people and renders them easily susceptible to all diseases.

	1928
5. The total number of births (up to end of August 1928) ...	90
Birth-rate	25·19
The total number of deaths (up to end of August 1928).	299
Death-rate	83·7

Deaths.

Causewar Analysis.		Agewar Analysis.	
Born dead	2	Under 1 year	49
Fever	98	Between 1 and 5 years ...	41
Dysentery	29	„ 5 and 15 „	15
Respiratory	11	„ 15 and 45 „ ..	106
Maternal deaths	5	Above 45 years	88
All other causes	153	Total ...	299
Rabies (in January)	1		
Total ...	299		

The high infantile mortality, the great number of deaths shown under fever and many of the deaths under all other causes are all due to malaria. Relevant extracts from the Union Inspection notes of the village for 1928 is given below.

6. *Under the heading Vital Statistics.*—"The death-rate is extremely high but the reason is the very great amount of malaria that prevailed at the village during the close of last year and the early months of this year. Practically every house had two or three patients of malaria. The Taluk Board was approached for a free supply of quinine for distribution through the Health staff, but the Board did not consider this measure necessary. Meanwhile, the Union is slowly but sure, dwindling in population on account of the ravages of malaria, plague and cholera."

7. *Under the heading relief of congestion and anti-malarial measures.*—"The village is situated at the base and sides of a water basin into which the storm water from the surrounding hills flows in. The main bazaar street is the channel at the bottom of this basin and leads westwards into wet lands. The sub-soil level is within 6 feet at the bottom of the basin but on account of the slope and the nature of the soil which is sandy, there is no appreciable dampness anywhere. But the Chavadikeri and the Manmadanakeri, to the south of the village, situated on the irrigation lake are flooded out during the rainy season by the rising waters of the lake, and this part suffers acutely from malaria. It is necessary that the people of this locality should move out to a better site and the area suggested by the President, Union Board, is quite suitable for the purpose. I suggest that this measure be carried out on the lines suggested personally by me as soon as possible.

8. "The innumerable private manure pits in the Union, making sanitation practically impossible, should receive the attention of the Board. When a sufficiency of land has been made available for this purpose, it is misdirected

29th January 1929]

kindness if people are not compelled to use this land for their manurial needs. I would suggest in addition, that the area be cleanly hedged in with milk hedge and be plotted out in plots of 10′ × 10′ each and leased on a hire of about As. 4 per plot per year. The income will make a welcome addition to the Union finances.

" The filling in of these manure pits is a sanitary necessity if the place is not to dwindle down to extinction in the course of time. Expenditure on this head will be far more paying than the construction of markets in the present health conditions of the Union. I suggest that prickly-pear bushes be cut and sundried and used as filling in material, over which half a foot of mud be spread on the top.

9. " The fort moat is another insanitary feature which has to be attended to by connecting up the different pits by drains and making a way for the collected water to flow away into the irrigation lake on the southern side."

GUINEA-WORM.

10. The main drinking water-supply for the village is the lake and the irrigation channel. There are two step-wells on the south-eastern side which are also used by the people of that locality. These are fruitful sources of guinea-worm. There is also one step-well in use by the Madigas on the north-eastern side which is similarly giving rise to guinea-worm.

Conversion of the former two step-wells into draw wells has been recommended in all the previous inspection notes. The question of converting the Madiga step-well has been mooted as an urgent matter this year. These measures have so far not been taken in hand.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1111 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 198 supra.]

(1)

G.O. Mis. No. 297, Financial, dated 26th March 1920.

The Government sanction the payment to the South Indian Health and Welfare Association of a grant of Rs. 25,000 during the year 1919–20. The Accountant-General is requested to place the amount at the disposal of the Secretary of the Association at an early date.

2. An additional allotment of Rs. 25,000 is sanctioned under the head '32. Miscellaneous' from the reserve at the disposal of the Financial Department.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

R. A. GRAHAM,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General.
,, Secretary, South Indian Health and Welfare Association.
Copy to the Local and Municipal (Medical) Department.
,, Public Works Department.

[29th January 1929

(2)

G.O. Mis. No. 25, P.H., dated 4th January 1924.

READ—the following papers :—

From the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, dated 5th November 1923, No. 1995-G/23.

From the President, National Baby Week Committee, dated 26th November 1923.

From the Honorary Secretary, Madras Health Council, dated 28th November 1923, No. 2624-1, P.H.

Order—Mis. No. 25, *P.H., dated 4th January* 1924.

The Government sanction a grant of Rs. 3,000 to the Madras Health Council for expenditure in connexion with the 'Health Week' and 'National Baby Week' in January 1924. The amount will be met from the anticipated savings under '33. A. Public Health — Public Health Establishment' in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1923-24.

2. The Accountant-General is requested to disburse the amount immediately.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

B. RAMA RAO,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Honorary Secretary, Madras Health Council, No. 81, Mount Road, Madras.
,, Accountant-General.
,, Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
,, Director of Public Health.
,, Finance Department.

(3)

G.O. Mis. No. 1848, P.H., dated 11th December 1924.

READ—the following papers :—

From the Director of Public Health, dated 7th October 1924, R. No. 1960-1, P.H.

From the Director of Public Health, dated 22nd October 1928, R. No. 200-1-A.

Order—Mis. No. 1848, *P.H., dated 11th December* 1924.

The Government are pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 3,000 to the Madras Health Council for expenditure in connexion with the celebration of the 'National Health' and 'Baby Week' in January 1925.

29th January 1929]

2. The expenditure will be met by reappropriation as shown in the statement annexed.

3. The Accountant-General is requested to place the amount at the disposal of the Madras Health Council at an early date.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Health)

V. PANDRANG ROW,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Health.
„ Surgeon-General.
„ Finance Department.
„ Accountant-General, through Finance Department.
„ Honorary Secretary, Madras Health Council, Victoria Buildings, Egmore.

ANNEXURE.

Form of Proceedings sanctioning reappropriation of Funds.

Public Health Department or office.

Major, minor and sub-heads and unit of appropriation primary and secondary.	Allotment and progress of expenditure.				Reasons justifying proposals.	Orders of sanctioning authority.
	Amounts as in the sanctioned estimate.	Actual expenditure up to date.	Probable expenditure during remainder of the year.	Amount of additional allotment required or available for re-appropriation.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		
Heads of estimate proposed to be increased— 33. B. Public Health—Grants for Public Health purposes—Miscellaneous items ..	Nil.	Nil.	3,000	3,000	..	..
Heads of estimate proposed to be reduced— 33. C. Public Health—Expenses in connexion with bubonic plague—Contingencies	33,750 *	30,750	..	3,000	..	..

* Excludes Rs. 250 reappropriated in G.O. Mis. No. 1429, P.H., dated 10th October 1924.

(4)

G.O. No. 930, P.H., dated 4th May 1925.

READ—the following papers :—

Official Memorandum to the Director of Public Health, dated 19th November 1924, No. 31622-1, P.H.

From the Director of Public Health, dated 1st December 1924, No. 1960-4, P.H.

From the Director of Public Health, dated 19th December 1924, R. No. 1960-5, P.H.

From the Director of Public Health, dated 3rd March 1925, R. No. 1960-6, P.H.

Order—No. 930, *P.H., dated 4th May* 1925.

The Government are pleased to sanction a recurring contribution of Rs. 8,000 per annum from 1925–26 towards the funds of the Madras Health Council to enable the Council to do health propaganda work in the Presidency. Out of the above contribution a sum of Rs. 3,000 is earmarked for the preparation of materials for the celebration of the National Health and Baby Week.

2. The balance of Rs. 5,000 will now be placed at the disposal of the Health Council.

3. The expenditure will be met from the provision in the Budget Estimate for 1925–26 under 33. B. Public Health—Grants for Public Health purposes—ii. Grants and Contributions—Grants to the Madras Health Council. The Accountant-General is requested to disburse Rs. 5,000 at an early date.

4. The Director of Public Health is informed that no additional contribution to the Health Council can be sanctioned at present.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

V. PANDRANG ROW,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Health.
,, Surgeon-General.
,, Finance Department.
,, Accountant-General, through Finance.
,, Honorary Secretary, Madras Health Council, Victoria Buildings, Egmore.
,, Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

(5)

G.O. Mis. No. 1607, P.H., dated 5th August 1925.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Director of Public Health, dated 18th July 1925, R. No. 1960-9, P.H.

Order—Mis. No. 1607, *P.H., dated 5th August* 1925.

The Government are pleased to sanction a contribution of Rs. 3,000 to the Madras Health Council towards the expenditure proposed to be incurred in connexion with the celebration of the National Health and Baby Week in 1926.

2. The expenditure will be met from the provision in the Budget Estimate for 1925-26 under '33. B. Public Health—Grants for Public Health purposes—Grants to the Madras Health Council.'

The Accountant-General is requested to disburse the amount at an early date.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

V. Pandrang Row,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Health.
,, Secretary, Madras Health Council, Victoria Buildings, Egmore.
,, Finance Department.
,, Accountant-General, through the Finance Department.

(6)

G.O. Mis. No. 457, P.H., dated 18th March 1926.

Read—the following papers :—

I

G.O. No. 930, P.H., dated 4th May 1925.

II

Letter from Sir A. M. MacDougall, *Kt.*, Chairman, Madras Health Council, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department, dated 15th February 1926.

I have the honour to place the following facts before the Government for favour of consideration :—

As Government is aware, the Madras Health Council is practically the sole agency in the Presidency for the preparation and distribution of health propaganda materials and all its literature has to be prepared in five or six vernaculars.

The Council's total income for the year is Rs. 10,500 made up of a Government grant of Rs. 8,000 and a reduced donation of Rs. 2,500 from the Indian Red Cross Society. Last year its total budget amounted to very little more and the Council in fact has constantly had considerable difficulty in making both ends meet.

The Government is aware from the special reports made by the Director of Public Health that the National Health and Baby Week movement has roused ever increasing enthusiasm both in towns and rural areas. The successful celebrations of the last two years have been a great stimulus to local bodies and their activities during the week which has just been held have been greatly increased; as a result enormous demands were made on the Health Council for all the propaganda materials—posters, pamphlets, lanterns and slides—and it was impossible to ignore these without prejudice to the success of the celebrations. In many instances, however, it was possible to comply only in part with the hundreds of requisitions received although hundreds of thousands of leaflets and pamphlets were printed. Even so and notwithstanding the fact that the Health Week has been postponed in seven districts on account of the prevalence of cholera, the Madras Health Council has been compelled to exceed its resources by about Rs. 5,000. At the

[29th January 1929

present moment, therefore, it has been obliged to suspend its activities completely and is unable to comply with the indents now being received, owing to the exhaustion of its stocks. In order to wipe off this deficit and to meet further expenditure required for the preparation of materials for the districts which have yet to celebrate Health and Baby Week, I have to request that Government will be pleased to sanction a supplementary grant of at least Rs. 5,000 as early as possible. The Council's work is of such importance to the people of this Presidency that it feels it will not make this appeal in vain.

III

Endorsement of the Director of Public Health, dated 22nd February 1926, R. No. 103-1-V.S.

Forwarded.

2. I have pleasure in endorsing every word of Sir Alexander MacDougall's letter. The work done by the Madras Health Council has been of the greatest value to the Public Health Department and it would be in every way deplorable if its activities were suspended. As it is, I am unable to provide the necessary materials for seven districts which still have to conduct Health and Baby Week. I would therefore strongly recommend to Government that the additional allotment of Rs. 5,000 asked for be sanctioned at a very early date. I may add that this amount is available by reappropriation from by budget head '33. A. Public Health—Mufassal establishments—Pay of Officers—Voted.'

Order—Mis. No. 457, *P.H., dated* 18*th March* 1926.

In the circumstances stated by the Chairman of the Madras Health Council and the Director of Public Health, the Government as a special case sanction an additional grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Health Council during 1925–26.

2. The Director of Public Health reports that the expenditure on this account which falls under '33. B. Public Health—Grants for Public Health purposes—Grants and Contributions' can be met by reappropriation from '33. A. Public Health Establishments—Establishment—Mufassal—Pay of Officers—Voted.' He is requested to submit through the Accountant-General immediately, and in any case not later than the 23rd of March 1926, a formal reappropriation statement for the sanction of the Government. Pending the receipt of this statement the Accountant-General is requested to place the amount of the grant at the disposal of the Madras Health Council at once.

3. The Health Council is informed that if it should again allow its expenditure to exceed its resources it will have to extricate itself from its financial difficulties without the expectation of any assistance from the Government.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

H. R. Uzielli,
Deputy Secretary to Government

To the Director of Public Health.
,, Finance Department.
,, Accountant-General, through the Finance Department.
,, Chairman, Madras Health Council.
,, Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

29th January 1929]

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1112-B asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 200 supra.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF REGISTRATION, MADRAS.

E. H. M. BOWER, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (LOND.), M.L.A.
No. 145-*Est.*, *dated* 15*th October* 1928.

READ—the following :—

G.O. Mis. No. 744, Public, dated 3rd September 1928.

[ABSTRACT.—Public services—Communal representation—The Madras Registration Service—Proportion for recruitment—Laid down.]

The Government direct that future initial recruitment to the Madras Registration Service shall be made in the following proportion and order :—

(*a*) If qualified and suitable candidates are available in each community, officers shall be appointed so that the proportion of appointments made from each community may, out of every twelve posts, be as follows :—

Non-Brahmans (Hindu)	5
Brahmans	2
Muhammadans	2
Anglo-Indians and Christians (including Europeans) ...	2
Others (including depressed classes)	1
Total ...	12

(*b*) Such appointments shall be made in the following order :—

(1) Non-Brahman (Hindu).
(2) Muhammadan.
(3) Non-Brahman (Hindu).
(4). Anglo-Indian or Christian.
(5) Brahman.
(6) Non-Brahman (Hindu).
(7) Others (Depressed classes).
(8) Non-Brahman (Hindu).
(9) Muhammadan.
(10) Non-Brahman (Hindu).
(11) Anglo-Indian or Christian.
(12) Brahman.

(*c*) If a qualified and suitable candidate of a particular community is not forthcoming in the turn allotted to that community, the appointment shall be made of a candidate belonging to the next community specified in clause (*b*) above if he is otherwise qualified and suitable for appointment, and a qualified and suitable candidate belonging to the former community will have a preferential claim to appointment on the next occasion when it is made.

2. The starting point of the rotation laid down in paragraph 1 (*b*) above shall be determined by the last appointment made at the date of the order [e.g., if the last appointment was of a Non-Brahman (Hindu) the rotation will be considered to have started at No. 1, if a Muhammadan at No. 2, if an Anglo-Indian or Christian at No. 4, if a Brahman at No. 5, if an officer of the depressed classes at No. 7].

[29th January 1929

Order.—Communicated to all Registering officers.

(Signed) ......

Personal Assistant
for *Inspector-General of Registration.*

To all Registrars (advance copy).
Gazette.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1124 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 208 supra.]

I.—Statement showing vacancies which occurred on Taluk Boards at the end of March 1928 *and the nominations made to fill them up.*

Name of the Taluk Board.	Number and names of nominated members on the Taluk Board whose seats fell vacant at the end of March 1928.	Names of persons appointed in those vacancies.	Caste or religion to which the nominee belongs.
Vellore Taluk Board.	....	....	..
Ranipet Taluk Board.	1. Janab T. Abdul Majeeth Sahib Bahadur of Melvisharam.	M.R.Ry. A. Raghavalu Nayudu Garu of Attithangal.	Kammawar.
Cheyyar Taluk Board.	....	....	..
Polur Taluk Board.	....	....	..
Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board.	3. (1) M.R.Ry. Arunachala Vasantha Krishna Vanatharaya Tirugnanasambanda Pandariar Avargal, Zamindar of Vettavalam.	M.R.Ry. Arunachala Vasantha Krishna Vanatharaya Tirugnanasambanda Pandariar Avargal, Zamindar of Vettavalam.	Dravida Kshatriya.
	(2) The Reverend Jean Amaladoss of Vettavalam.	M. B. Rangaswami Reddiyar Avargal of Tandrampet.	Reddi.
	(3) Janab M. C. Abdul Khader Sahib Bahadur of Vanavaram.	Janab A. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur of Tiruvannamalai.	Muhammadan.
Tiruppatur Taluk Board.	3. (1) M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib J. G. Swamidoss Nadar Avargal of Tiruppattur.	M.R.Ry. A. M. Vedamuni Avargal of Kandipet.	Indian Christian.
	(2) M.R.Ry. A. P. Periaswami Pulavar Avargal of Gautamapet, Tiruppattur.	M.R.Ry. B. T. Gurumurthi Asari Avargal of Melmoyal.	Kammalan (Goldsmith).
	(3) Janab N. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur of Valathur.	Janab N. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur of Valathur.	Muhammadan.

29th January 1929]

II.—Statement showing nominations of members made to Taluk Boards for filling up vacancies which occurred subsequent to 31st March 1928.

Number and names of members nominated subsequent to 31st March 1928.	Caste or religion of each nominee.
Vellore Taluk Board.	
4. (1) Mrs. Julia Nathaniel of Vellore	Indian Christian.
(2) M.R.Ry. P. J. P. Eswara Chettiyar Avargal of Vellore	Vaniya.
(3) M.R.Ry. Sriramulu Nayudu Garu of Vellore.	Balija.
(4) Janab Khan Sahib Banghi Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur of Ambur	Muhammadan.
Ranipet Taluk Board.	
3. (1) Janab T. Abdul Majeed Sahib Bahadur of Melvisharam	Muhammadan.
(2) M.R.Ry. S. R. Thangavelu Mudaliyar Avargal of Panapakkam	Senguntha.
(3) Mr. W. Bell, Agent, Messrs. Parry & Co., Ranipet	European.
Cheyyar Taluk Board.	
6. (1) Janab M. M. Allapichai Sahib Bahadur of Wandiwash	Muhammadan.
(2) Janab T. A. Eusanulla Sahib Bahadur of Tiruvettipuram	Do.
(3) M.R.Ry. P. M. Arumugam Avargal of Echur	Adi-Dravida.
(4) M.R.Ry. A. Lakshmana Nayakar Avargal of Mamandur	Vanniya.
(5) The Reverend S. Paul of Wandiwash ...	Roman Catholic Christian.
(6) M.R.Ry. M. Lokanatha Mudaliyar Avargal of Barthipuram	Senguntha.
Polur Taluk Board—Nil.	
Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board—Nil.	
Tiruppattur Taluk Board.	
2. (1) M.R.Ry. A. P. Periaswami Pulavar Avargal of Gautamapet, Tiruppattur	Adi-Dravida.
(2) M.R.Ry. T. K. D. Govindaraju Gramani Avargal of Tandalam, Krishnavaram ...	Nadar.

[29th January 1929

III.—Statement showing the number of members on each Taluk Board in the North Arcot district castewar on 1st January 1928.

Number of members castewar. Number of members castewar.

Vellore Taluk Board.

Vellala	8	Indian Christian	1
Kamma	2	Adi-Dravida	1
Brahman	3	Jain	1
Reddi	1		
Vaniya Vaisya	1	Total ...	20
Muhammadan	2		

Ranipet Taluk Board.

Vellala	8	Indian Christian	1
Kammavar	2	European	1
Brahman	3	Muhammadan	1
Reddi	4	Adi-Dravida	1
Vanniyakula Kshatriya ...	1		
Nadar	1	Total ...	24
Sengunthar	1		

Cheyyar Taluk Board.

Balija	2	Muhammadan	1
Vellala	5	Indian Christian	1
Brahman	5	Adi-Dravida	1
Reddi	3	Viswakarma	1
Vanniya	3		
Kammavar	1	Total ...	24
Jain	1		

Polur Taluk Board.

Reddi	1	Muhammadan	1
Vanniya	3	Adi-Dravida	1
Karnam	2	Vaniya	1
Brahman	2	Kamma	1
Vellala	2		
Sengunthar	1	Total ...	16
Indian Christian	1		

Tiruvannamalai Taluk Board.

Dravida Kshatriya	1	Nayudu	1
Indian Christian	1	Udayar	2
Muhammadan	1	Tholuva Vellala	1
Adi-Dravida	1	Vanniyakula Kshatriya ...	1
Brahman	2		
Sengunthar	2	Total ...	18
Vellala	1		
Reddi	4		

29th January 1929]

Number of members castewar.

Tiruppattur Taluk Board.

Caste	Number	Caste	Number
Brahman	3	Indian Christian	1
Vellala	2	Adi-Dravida	1
Sengunthar	2	Devanga Lingayat	2
Kamma	2	Muhammadan	1
Vannia	2		
Reddi	1	Total	20
Gandla	2		
Vaisya	1		

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1130 asked by Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 215 supra.]

Serial number and name of district board.	Amount of Railway cess accumulations on 30th September 1928.		Total accumulations [Columns (2) and (3)].
	Investments.	Cash.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. South Arcot	18,90,590	43	18,90,633
2. Cuddapah	2,43,768	2,386	2,46,154
3. Ganjam	3,24,370	13,040	3,37,410
4. East Godavari	5,44,736	..	5,44,736
5. South Kanara	4,46,500	2,264	4,48,764
6. Kurnool	9,88,622	95,511	10,84,133
7. Madura	11,68,692	8,385	11,77,077
8. Nellore	8,48,257	14	8,48,271
9. Ramnad	11,04,400	19	11,04,419
10. Trichinopoly	8,75,388	..	8,75,388
11. Vizagapatam	7,43,483	822	7,44,305

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 1131-B asked by Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 217 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 3337, dated 30th August 1927.

READ—the following papers :—

From certain councillors, Chidambaram Municipality, dated 30th April 1927.

From certain councillors, Chidambaram Municipality, dated 22nd May 1927.

From the Chairman, Municipal Council, Chidambaram, No. 215, dated 6th July 1927.

Endorsement of the Collector of South Arcot, L. Dis. No. A-6-4528-27, dated 15th July 1927.

[29th January 1929

Order—Mis. No 3337, *L. & M., dated 30th August* 1927.

The Government have carefully considered the allegations against the Chairman, contained in the petitions from certain municipal councillors of Chidambaram and the Chairman's remarks thereon. They proceed to pass orders on the allegations.

2. *Allegation* (1)—*Failure to hold monthly meetings.*—The action of the Chairman in having failed to convene a meeting of the council in February, March and April 1927 was objectionable. He should in future strictly observe the provisions of rule 1 of Schedule III of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, under which a meeting should be held at least once in every month.

3. *Allegation* (2).—The council sanctioned a large number of items of expenditure in its meetings, dated 22nd November 1926 and 30th November 1926. The Examiner is requested to investigate during the next audit whether any of the items of expenditure are inadmissible and whether there was any fraud.

4. *Allegation* (3)—*Failure to convene meetings in response to requisitions.*—The Chairman's explanation of his failure to convene meetings of the Council in response to requisitions made by certain councillors on 22nd February 1927 and 14th April 1927 cannot be accepted. No special provision of law is required to empower a council to reconsider its own resolutions. Nor is it necessary to state in the requisition for a meeting the grounds on which a subject is included in the requisition.

5. *Allegation* (4)—*Refusal to allow certain councillors to inspect records.*—The Chairman's action in having refused to permit certain councillors to inspect municipal records relating to the resolutions passed on 22nd November 1926 and 30th November 1926 was not justifiable. Such refusal should be based on grounds of public policy or interests and not on the Chairman's opinion of the councillors concerned or their attitude towards him.

6. *Allegation* (5).—It is reported that a meeting was held on 12th May 1927 after the lapse of more than three months, and although a number of items of expenditure was incurred during the period without the previous sanction of the council, the items were not placed before the meeting. The Examiner is requested to investigate the matter and report whether the council has sanctioned the expenditure.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government)

C. B. COTTERELL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman, Municipal Council, Chidambaram.
,, the Collector of South Arcot.

Copy to the petitioners.
,, to the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

29th January 1929]

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1133 asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 221 supra.]

G.O. No. 1969, L. & M., dated 3rd May 1928.

READ—the following paper:—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), Mis. No. 2940, dated 10th October 1927.

Order—No. 1969, L. & M., dated 3rd May 1928.

The Government have for some time had under consideration the question of the decentralization of control over village panchayats. Under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920, the Local Government have power to appoint a Registrar of Panchayats for the whole or any portion of the area to which the Act extends. Under sub-section (3), the Registrar-General should attend to the constitution and superintend the administration of panchayats and when so authorized by the Government exercise all or any of the powers vested in them by the Act except the power to make rules under section 44. When the Act was passed it was anticipated that when under the Registrar-General's guidance a sufficient number of panchayats had proved successful and the movement had taken root, in any area, his control could be withdrawn from that area and the powers delegated to him could be transferred as experience might dictate, to one or other of the officers and persons mentioned in section 38, and that when panchayats had been established in every district and their usefulness demonstrated over the whole Presidency, the need for a Registrar might cease to exist.

2. The post of the Registrar-General of Panchayats was first created for one year from 15th December 1921 and has been continued since then on a temporary basis, being held by the Inspector of Municipal Councils. The number of panchayats formed has progressed as follows since the appointment of the Registrar-General:—

		Number of panchayats.			Number of panchayats.
1921–22	...	9	1925–26	...	933
1922–23	...	164	1926–27	...	1,924
1923–24	...	329	On the 11th December 1927	...	2,540
1924–25	...	579			

The following powers have been delegated to the Registrar-General of Panchayats:—

Section of the Village Panchayat Act, 1920.			Subject.
3 (7)	...	...	Declaring any area to be a village for the purposes of the Act.
4	...	...	Directing the constitution of a panchayat and modifying or cancelling a notification constituting a panchayat.

[29th January 1929

Section of the Village Panchayat Act, 1920.	Subject.
5	Determining the numerical strength of a panchayat and the relative strength to be allotted to each revenue village where a panchayat has jurisdiction over more than one revenue village.
11	Removing any panchayatdar or president from his office.
14	Determining the name of a panchayat.
26 (1) (*a*), (*b*), (*d*) & (*e*)	Approving the levy of taxes and fees mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*d*) & (*e*).
26 (2)	Sanctioning levy of taxes and fees.
33	Suspending or cancelling any resolution of a panchayat or any order or notice issued by a panchayat or its president and prohibiting any act such as that mentioned in the section.

3. The office establishment of the Registrar-General has been added to from year to year to cope with the increase of work due to the growth in the number of panchayats. If the present system is continued by which the organization and control of panchayats is centralized under the Registrar-General of Panchayats and if the present rate of increase in the number of panchayats also continues the work will necessitate the formation of a centralized department—a step which the Government consider neither necessary nor desirable.

4. In the opinion of the Government the remedy for the present centralizing tendency is to confine for the present the activities of the Registrar-General to the formation and stabilization of panchayats and to hand over panchayats in each district which are fairly started and functioning to the care of a district authority which, later, it is expected, will be able to replace the Registrar-General in the matter of formation of panchayats also. It is under contemplation to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, so as to provide for the appointment of revenue or executive officers for district boards. To these officers, when appointed, the Government propose to delegate under section 38 of the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920, such powers of Registrar-General as may be necessary to guide and control panchayats in the district. In the meantime some other method of decentralization has to be temporarily employed. The Government have accordingly decided in consultation with the Board of Revenue to delegate to Collectors the control over panchayats which have become established. To this end the powers now exercised by the Registrar-General under sections 11, 26 (1) (*a*), (*b*), (*d*) and (*e*), 26 (2) and 33 of the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920, will be delegated to Collectors. These powers will be withdrawn from the Registrar-General in respect of panchayats the control of which is delegated to Collectors.

5. In G.O. No. 3597, L & M., dated 3rd October 1925, the Government outlined the part they expected district officers to take in helping the development of panchayats. They have reason to believe that with reference to that order Collectors are, as it is, interesting themselves in the growth and

29th January 1929]

working of panchayats. They do not anticipate that the powers now delegated to Collectors will result in such an addition to their work and responsibilities as to necessitate an increase of their staff, while there are good grounds to expect that panchayats will benefit by the closer and more defined interest which district officials will owe to them.

6. The Registrar-General of Panchayats is requested to submit at an early date detailed proposals in regard to the panchayats in each district the control over which may now be transferred to District Collectors, with reference to the orders in paragraph 4 above.

7. The appended notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government)

C. W. E. COTTON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Registrar-General of Panchayats.
,, the Board of Revenue.
,, the Revenue Department.
,, all Collectors.
,, the Director of Public Instruction.
,, the Surgeon-General.
,, the Law (Drafting) Department.
,, the Law (Education) Department.
,, the Accountant-General.
,, the Superintendent, Government Press (for publication of the notification).

APPENDIX

Notification.

Under section 38 of the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920, and in partial modification of notifications Nos. 15, dated 3rd January 1922, 67, dated 24th January 1922 and 227, dated 21st March 1922, the Local Government authorize Collectors of districts to exercise the following powers in respect of panchayats the control of which has been transferred to them :—

Section of the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920.	Subject.
11	Power to remove any panchayatdar or president from his office.
26 (1)	Power to approve the levy of the taxes and fees mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*d*) and (*e*).
26 (2)	Approving the levy by a panchayat of taxes and fees other than those mentioned in sub-section (1) of the same section.
33	Power to suspend or cancel any resolution of a panchayat or any order or notice issued by a panchayat or its president and to prohibit any act such as that mentioned in the section.

[29th January 1929

Appendix XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1136 asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 222 supra.]

Lac cultivation.—Two experiments in lac cultivation on Shorea talura were carried out near Devarbetta in North Salem district. Two crops were raised. The first crop —the monsoon crop—took 131 days to mature, and the second—the post-monsoon crop—took 139 days.

The monsoon crop.—Brood lac obtained free from Mysore State was put on trees on the 13th July 1927. Swarming and settlement was mostly complete in about three weeks. Stick lac was removed nearly a month after putting it on the shoots.

About 50 per cent of the insects died within a month during August-September, and the cause of that heavy mortality is not definitely known.

The male emergence which commenced about the middle of September and lasted for a fortnight was satisfactory. About this time numerous predators and parasites chiefly eublemma and chalcid fly appeared and caused extensive damage to the crop till its harvest. Very few branches escaped their attack.

The post-monsoon crop.—Forty lb. of healthy brood lac personally selected by me was put on vigorous shoots on the 9th and 10th November 1927. Swarming and settlement progressed rapidly and the stick lac was taken from the trees on the 27th November.

Early growth and male emergence was quite satisfactory. Winged males were also noticed on some branches.

As the weather continued to be favourable the crop developed rapidly in spite of some predators and parasites. But early in March when the crop was almost mature rats started to eat away the thick incrustation and completely destroyed the crop on sixty trees.

The new brood started to swarm out on the 26th March when the crop was harvested. The yield was 160 lb. of cleaned brood lac which was immediately put on the trees at Deverbetta and at Jowlagiri.

A sum of Rs. 9–14–6 was spent in inoculating the trees and in harvesting the crop.

The experiments which were started to study the effects of the climatic conditions of the locality on lac cultivation, and to acquire practical experience of it, have also served as a demonstration of the up-to-date method of cultivating lac successfully for which the Conservator and the District Forest officer were pressing me. They were not conceived on a commercial scale to draw any economic results. However, in spite of the rat damage to a third of the crop the yield was four times the seed used.

Pruning experiments.—It was decided to study the shoot-bearing habits of Shorea talura in response to various severeties and modes of pruning in different seasons and in different localities to know the best season or seasons when the tree responds most to pruning. Nearly 1,500 poles have been pruned in North and Central Salem divisions and kept under observations.

29th January 1929]

Appendix XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1143 asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 228 supra.]

Letter from A. H. A. Todd, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of West Godavari, dated the 7th July 1928, *Opc.* No. 113/28.

[Irrigation—Panchayats—Working—Annual report—1927-28.]

The twenty-four channels noted below were under management of panchayats during the year under report:—

(1) Dosapadu West side channel.
(2) Bhimarajukunta channel.
(3) Dendulur channel
(4) Tallapalem channel and its branches.
(5) Nandamur channel.
(6) Marampalli channel.
(7) China Paidava channel.
(8) Peda Paidava channel.
(9) Karrakodu channel.
(10) Ai Bhimavaram No. 1 channel.
(11) Garuvu channel.
(12) Ai Bhimavaram No. 2 channel.
(13) Kallakuru channel.
(14) Bhaskara Rao Kodu channel.
(15) Aredu No. II channel.
(16) Kesavaram No. 2 channel.
(17) Yendagandi channel.
(18) Garagoparru No. 2 channel.
(19) Kovvada channel.
(20) Pottilanka channel.
(21) Kandaravalli, branch of Koderu parallel channel.
(22) Koderu No. 1 channel, branch of Rapaka channel.
(23) Khandavalli No. 1 channel.
(24) Do. parallel channel.

2. The three following channels which were ordered to be transferred to panchayat management have not yet been handed over for the reasons noted against them:—

Arulla channel.—On hearing from the Executive Engineer that necessary repairs to the channel were executed, I asked the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bhimavaram, to form a panchayat. He has formed a panchayat and asked the Executive Engineer to hand over the channel to the panchayat.

Andalur parallel channel.—The Executive Engineer has recently reported that the channel has been completely repaired. The Revenue Divisional Officers, Narasapur and Bhimavaram, have been asked to form a panchayat.

Bhimavaram No. II branch channel.—This has been removed from the list of channels to be handed over to panchayat management in G.O. No. 1826 I., dated 23rd August 1927.

[29th January 1929

3. All the channels except those given below have generally been kept in good order :—

(1) Tallapalem channel and its branches.
(2) Marampalli channel.
(3) China Paidava channel.
(4) Peda Paidava channel.
(5) Karrakodu channel.
(6) Garuvu channel.
(7) Kallakur channel.
(8) Aredu No. II channel.
(9) Kesavaram No. II channel.
(10) Garagaparru channel.
(11) Kovvada channel.
(12) Kandavalli branch.

4. Water has been generally well distributed and there have been no complaints of short supply or unequal distribution. It is reported that the tail end ryots of Garagaparru channel are averse to the panchayat management as it is unsatisfactory. The panchayatdars will be warned that the control of the channel will be resumed by Government if there is no improvement. The Executive Engineer says that the Kallakur channel is still in disrepair and that the management of the channel by the panchayatdars is very unsatisfactory. He suggests that the management of the channel may be taken over by Government. The Tahsildar, Bhimavaram, however says that the channel has been partially repaired. The panchayatdars may therefore be given one more chance to improve. They will be warned that the management will be resumed by Government, if they do not keep the channel in proper repair. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Nidadavole, reports that the Panchayat of the Tallapalem channel has been working well and that the channel is maintained in good order, while the Executive Engineer says that the channel continues to be in a bad state. The Revenue Divisional Officer and the Executive Engineer are being requested to explain the discrepancy. Kandaravalli branch of Koderu No. 1 channel and Koderu No. 1 channel (branch of Rapaka channel) are reported to have been mismanaged. It is reported that the full number of pipes are wanting at pipe sites under (1) China Paidava channel, (2) Peda Paidava channel, (3) Karakodu channel, (4) Pottilanka channel, (5) Kandaravalli branch of Koderu parallel channel and that there are holes at pipe sites of Kesavaram No. II channel. The Executive Engineer and the Revenue Divisional officers will be requested to warn the panchayatdars that if these defects are not rectified soon, the control of the channels will be taken over by Government.

5. The annual grants allotted to the following channels for 1927–28 are reported to have been drawn and spent for the repairs of the following channels :—

(1) Kesavaram No. II channel.
(2) Ai Bhimavaram No. I channel.
(3) Do. No. II channel.
(4) Bhaskara Rao Kodu channel.
(5) Pottilanka channel.

29th January 1929]

(6) Yendagandi channel.
(7) Karacodu channel.
(8) Tallapalem channel.

6. The annual grant of Rs. 15 sanctioned to Kandaravalli branch channel for the year under report was drawn and paid to the President of the Panchayat. The Revenue Divisional officer says that the President complains that it is inadequate and requests that an estimate for the repairs may be got prepared by the Public Works Department and additional funds sanctioned. The Executive Engineer is being requested accordingly. The amount of Rs. 50 sanctioned for Garagaparru channel for 1927-28 was it is reported, spent by the panchayat in liquidating the debt incurred in connexion with repairs to the channel in the previous year.

7. On the whole the panchayat system has been working satisfactorily and smoothly. A good many of the panchayatdars seem to be realizing their responsibilities regarding the regulation of water-supply and the ayacut ryots also are co-operating with the panchayatdars.

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1144 asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th January 1929, page 229 supra.]

Irrigation Works—Transfer of control to Informal Panchayats—Set of conditions.

CONSTITUTION OF INFORMAL PANCHAYATS.

The ryots owning or cultivating lands under the works or their nominees or representatives shall form the electoral body.

2. The Revenue Divisional Officer shall convene a meeting of the electoral body for the election of panchayatdars. The number of panchayatdars shall not be less than five. At least one representative for each village which the irrigation work irrigates shall be on the panchayat. The qualifications to be prescribed for the panchayatdars are left to the decision of the electoral body at its first meeting.

3. The normal period of membership shall be three years, but at the annual meeting presided over by the Divisional Officer an opportunity shall be given to the electoral body to remove any panchayatdar and choose a substitute.

4. The president of the panchayat shall be chosen by panchayatdars.

5. Meetings of the panchayat shall be held at least once a month. The quorum for each meeting shall be three. The date of the meeting shall be notified by the president in some public place such as the village chavadi at least three days before the date of each meeting. Copies of the minutes of the meeting shall be sent to the Collector and the Executive Engineer for information.

6. The District Collector may dissolve the panchayat at will without assigning any reasons.

[29th January 1929

THE TRANSFER OF CONTROL OF CHANNELS.

7. The transfer of control of channels to the informal panchayats shall be subject to the conditions hereinafter provided.

8. The panchayat will regulate the manner and order in which the wet lands under the channel shall be irrigated, the time at which the supply of water shall commence, the period during which the supply of water shall continue, and the quantity to be supplied, but it shall so exercise its powers of regulation as not to raise the F.S.L. of the channel by shutting down sluices or to interfere with any established or customary right to preferential or proportional supply. The supply to be let into the channel will be determined by the officers of the Public Works Department in whose charge will remain the regulation and maintenance of the head sluice.

9. The panchayat shall not effect any alterations to sluices or masonry works, or make any alteration in the channels, or interfere with any head-works—

(*a*) When transferring the control of a channel to the panchayat the department in charge of that channel will hand over to the panchayat a list of all masonry works and pipe sluices with particulars as to their mileage and also the size, etc., of the pipes. The panchayats shall maintain the masonry works and pipe sluices according to the list without any additions and alterations. If any additions are found necessary they shall be reported to the Executive Engineer for necessary action.

(*b*) The department concerned in charge of the channel will hand over a list of all the miscellaneous properties on the channel and the panchayat-dars shall properly and carefully maintain them.

10. The panchayat shall be responsible for keeping watch over the bund during the rainy season.

11. The panchayatdars shall make good any damage to the bund, sluices, headworks, etc., resulting from their mismanagement; the decision of the District Collector that any particular item of damage was the result of mismanagement by the panchayat and fixing the amount of damages so payable shall be final.

12. The Government may, if deemed necessary, sanction an annual grant for the upkeep of the channel and its masonry works and the panchayat shall utilize the grant made by the Government for that purpose under the supervision of the officers of the Public Works Department.

13. The panchayat shall maintain an account of receipts and expenditure and keep it for public inspection.

14. The panchayat shall attend to—

(*a*) the clearance of silt to the extent to which it is necessary without prejudice to the natural regime of the channel, and

(*b*) ordinary repairs in all cases.

15. The general control of nirgantis shall be vested in the panchayat. The Revenue Department shall retain the power of appointment, dismissal, punishment and payment.

16. Mismanagement by the panchayat shall not be regarded as a reason for any remission of land revenue.

17. The Government may resume the management of the channel at will without assigning any reasons.

29th January 1929]

THE TRANSFER OF CONTROL OF TANKS.

18. The transfer of control of tanks to the informal panchayats shall be subject to the conditions hereinafter provided—

(*a*) The panchayat will regulate the manner and order in which the wet lands under the tank shall be irrigated, the time at which the supply of water shall commence, the period during which the supply of water shall continue and the quantity to be supplied, but it shall so exercise its powers of regulation as not to interfere with any established or customary right to preferential or proportional supply.

19. The panchayat shall not effect any alterations to sluices or interfere with the standards and specifications laid down in the Tank Restoration Scheme Memoirs, or raise, lower or extend weirs or calingulas.

20. The panchayat shall be responsible for keeping watch over the bund during the rainy season.

21. The panchayatdars shall make good any damage to the bund, sluices, weirs, etc., resulting from their mismanagement; the decision of the District Collector that any particular item of damage was the result of mismanagement by the panchayat and fixing the amount of damage so payable shall be final.

22. The panchayat shall not excavate earth at any time or for any purpose within 30 feet of either toe of the bund.

23. The panchayat shall attend to—

(*a*) clearance of supply channel to the tank,

(*b*) ordinary repairs in all cases, such as keeping the tank bund clear of vegetation and prickly-pear, making up rain gullies, etc., under the supervision of the Government officials.

24. The general control of nirgantis shall be vested in the panchayat. The Revenue Department shall retain the power of appointment, dismissal, punishment and payment.

25. Mismanagement by the panchayat shall not be regarded as a reason for any remission of land revenue.

26. The Government may resume the management of the tank at will without assigning any reasons.


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